The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,163.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 900 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 2nd March at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Galle	9
,, Carwar	3	,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras	15
,, Cannanore	5	,, Coconada	17
,, Calicut	5	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Beypore	5	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	6	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Tuticorin	7	,, False Point	20
,, Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8 &	22	Leave Bussorah	26 &	9
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	26	9
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	11
,, Muscat	16	30	,, Linga	30	13
		April		April.	
,, Bunder Abbas	18	1	,, Bunder Abbas	1	15
,, Linga	19	2	,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	22	5	,, Guadur	5	19
,, Fao	23	6	,, Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Martaban," 600 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 1st March, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons Register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Raisbeck, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICES.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

LONDON HOTEL.

No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

ENGLISHWOMAN (The) in INDIA, containing information for the use of Ladies proceeding to, or residing in, the East Indies, on the subjects of their Outfit, Furniture, Housekeeping, Rearing of Children, Duties and Wages of Servants, Management of the Stables, and arrangements for Travelling; to which are added Receipts for Indian Cookery; by a Lady Resident. Second edition. Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES.—The following Numbers are still on sale:—

No. 8	Post Octavo, 1 page to each day	Rs.	4	0
No. 10	Do. 3 days to a page, with Sundays		3	0
No. 11	Do. Do. no Sundays		2	8
No. 11a	Do. 3 days to an opening, Dr. and Cr.		3	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPORTING RIFLE (The) and ITS PROJECTILES; by Lieut. James Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps. Second edition, enlarged. Rs. 5-4.

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HER MAJESTY'S JOURNAL of LIFE in the HIGHLANDS from 1848 to 1861. Illustrated by Eight beautifully executed Engravings on Steel, 2 Chromolithographs, and seventy Wood Engravings. Handsomely bound, Rs. 32.

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*** The three previous volumes embracing the years 1784 to 1805 are also procurable.

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Just Published.

THE CAPTIVE MISSIONARY: being an account of the Country and People of Abyssinia, embracing a Narrative of King Theodore's Life, and his Treatment of Political and Religious Missions; by Rev. H. A. Stern. Rs. 13-4.

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THE VISION of PURGATORY and PARADISE, by Dante Alighieri, translated by the Rev. F. H. Carey, and illustrated by the designs of Gustave Doré. Quarto, cloth, uniform with the "Inferno." Rs. 37-8.

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Now Available.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC, 1869. Rs. 2.

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OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £67; 2nd class, £45.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 25th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ,, Under Vests.
2 ,, Linen Collars,
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 ,, White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with Straps,
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat,
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

STEVENS' CIRCUS,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

FUNNY FRANKS THE CLOWN,

ON THURSDAY, 25th FEBRUARY 1869.

A GREAT MANY NEW FEATURES IN THE RING.

A CHANCE OF TWO HANDSOME PRIZES,

One Splendid Time-piece and one Silver Watch, for every person visiting the Circus.

FIRST NIGHT OF

WILLIAMS' SINGING DOG

OR

CHARLEY OF AUSTRALIA,

A Creature of remarkable sagacity ever known in the animal kingdom.

FIRST NIGHT OF Mr. STEVENS' GREAT ACT

OF

BALANCING A LIVE DONKEY ON THE CHIN.

FIRST NIGHT OF FUNNY FRANKS

PULLING AGAINST 20 STRONG MEN.

FIRST NIGHT OF MADAME CLEMENTINA'S

NEW BALL DANCE.

FIRST NIGHT OF SERIO COMIC SONG ENTITLED

BLUE BEARD.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE LAUGHABLE SACK-RACE, the winner to get a silver mounted whip.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees	20
Reserved Seats	,,	5
First Class	,,	4
Second ,,	,,	2
Third ,,	,,	1

GODOWNS TO LET, in Military Square, Fort. Rent moderate. Applications to be addressed to H. A. C., care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—The Money Order Office will be closed on Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th instant, on account of Holi Holidays.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Chief Office, Bombay, 24th February 1869.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cook Room with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. Laing, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

HORSES.—A powerful Bay Australian Gelding, fit for Brougham or Shigram, broken into Harness.

Two thorough bred Arab Mares.

A Grey Pegu Poney; and several Horses to close different accounts.

Price moderate to ensure speedy sale.

Can be seen at the Byculla Commission Stable.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

धि अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

ધી અકબાર કાટન પરેશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rupees Three Hundred and Fifty per Share has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after Monday the 1st March 1869, to all Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1869.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Captain Frank Lafrenaes, late of Bombay, Indo-Briton, deceased.

John Leighton Lafrenaes—Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that Frank Lafrenaes, late a Captain of the Ship "Mahomed Shah," sailed in command of the said Ship from Calcutta on the 30th October 1867 to Bombay, and that the Ship is believed to have foundered at Sea with all hands in the hurricane of 1st November 1867. That application for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said Frank Lafrenaes has been made by his Brother, the abovenamed Applicant, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Any person or persons knowing or having information respecting the said Captain Frank Lafrenaes, who is supposed to be dead, are requested make the same known to the undersigned within fifteen days from this date, otherwise a motion will be made to this Honourable Court that Administration be granted to the said Applicant.—Dated 24th February 1869.

DALLAS & Co.,
Applicant's Proctors.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED FEBRUARY 22.

Markham's History of the Abyssinian Expedition	Rs. 10	8
Punch, Vol. 55, July to December 1868	6	8
The Student and Intellectual Observer, Vol. 2	8	0
Fairbairn's Crests of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 vols.	32	0
Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border	2	12
Rennie's Insect Architecture. New edition	3	12
Ruff's Guide to the Turf	2	12
Hardwicke's Shilling House of Commons 1869	0	12
Royal Drawing Room Almanac 1869	0	12
Phillips on Mount Vesuvius	7	8
Arber's English Reprints—John Lyly's Euphues	3	12
——— Ascham's Toxophilus, and Addison's Criticism on Milton	1	12
——— Milton's Areopagitica, Latimer's Sermon on the Ploughers, and Gosson's Schools of Abuse	1	8
——— Villier's The Rehearsal, Gascoigne's Steele Glas, and Earle's Micro-Cosmographie.	2	12
——— Sir Philip Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie, Webbe's Travailes, Selden's Table Talk.	1	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just published, Price Five Rupees, interleaved.

A GUIDE TO THE

EXAMINATION OF INFANTRY OFFICERS

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS,

containing the Tests prescribed by Government General Orders, No. 531 of June 27, 1864, for admission to the Native Infantry,

BY

BRIGADIER GENERAL NUTHALL, Bengal Army.

Calcutta.—Thacker, Spink, and Co.
Bombay.—Thacker, Vining, and Co.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY.—

SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.

COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 25 years experience as Shippers of Goods to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N B.—A Price List, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Price lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price lists and samples can be procured from, and orders sent through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSRS. MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Youem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD.— Orders can be registered at the Office of the undersigned for last October's Brew, expected to arrive about the end of March.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, ,, 3½ ,,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs.	30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	,,	18	,,
Clarets	'Medoc'	,,	10	,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,,	12	,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

STILL HOCK.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Nesmely No. 1, a very delicate and agreeable Wine	22 0	25 0

A fresh consignment on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Do. Port	,, 30	,,
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	,, 17	,,
Do. Do. St. Jullien	,, 12	,,
Do. Do. St. Estephe in Wood	,, 180	per hhd.
Do. Brandy	,, 16	per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 42	per doz
Do. Do. Pts	,, 20	,,
Do. Moselle Qts	,, 42	,,
Do. Brandy	,, 30	,,
Do. Sherry	,, 25	,,
Do. Claret	,, 23	,,
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Ronaldson's Sherry	,, 22	,,
Port Wine of 1815	,, 30	,,
Do. of 1847	,, 24	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs.
	No. 2 White Capsule	,, 32	,, 17
	,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
	,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
	,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 20	,, 11
	,, 2 c Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
	,, 2 B ,, ,,	,, 30	,, 16
	,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
	,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta. Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

CLARET.

PETIT MEDOC.

A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 11	Rs. 12-8

CLARET.

MEDOC.

A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts, per dozen	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16
Pints, per dozen	,, 8	,, 9

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.

An excellent Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

CLARET.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 33	Rs. 36.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WANTED, two competent Overseers for employment in this Office. None need apply except those who have had experience in the preparation of Plans and Estimates of Buildings, and can survey and draw neatly.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th February 1869.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, in Mercantile employ for upwards of 10 years, and well conversant with Mercantile business, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in Bombay, or up-country, and would be particularly pleased to proceed to China. The best testimonials and references as to character and abilities can be given. Address No. 4, care of "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay, 19th February 1869.

WANTED, on Temporary Establishment, Kurrachee Harbour Works, a good Surveyor, one who has had practice in Marine Surveying preferred.

Salary will be given according to qualifications.

Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating rate of salary expected.

W. H. PRICE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Superintendent, Kurrachee Harbour Works.

Kurrachee Harbour Works Office, 15th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, furnished, for six months, from the 10th of April next, Prospect, Cumballa Hill. Apply to

F. MATHEW.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a spacious Godown in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House. For particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO LET, the upper or lower part of a house situated in a healthy locality near Byculla; or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodgings. Terms moderate. Address "90," care of this paper.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

TO LET—LOCKSLEY HALL—A spacious and airy Bungalow at Bellasis Road, suitable for a large Family, with commodious Stabling, Godowns, Cook and Out-Houses attached. For Rent apply at the Office of the undersigned, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A limited number of Gentlemen can be accommodated with first class private Board and Lodging at Mounton Villas, Chinchpoogly, where they will receive the comforts of an English Home (as far as the Country will permit). And to obviate the inconvenience of living at that distance from the Fort, Conveyances will be supplied free of extra charge to take Gentlemen to and from their Offices daily. For terms and other particulars address I. M. C., Mounton Villas, Chinchpoogly.

BROACH EXHIBITION (in Liquidation).— Notice is hereby given, that the Articles remaining unsold at the late Exhibition will be disposed of by Public Auction in the Exhibition Building on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. prompt.

All claims against the Exhibition Committee to be sent in to the Secretary on or before the 1st of March 1869.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 17th February 1869.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Monday the 1st March next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE, }
MORARJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on Thursday, the 25th instant, on account of Holi Holidays:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

GOORMOOKRAEE RAMRICKDASS has contracted with unto Parsee Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Parelwalla to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Government vacant ground, situate at Mahim Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 361, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the property of Withoba Purboo, on the west by the said Mahim Road, on the north by the ground of Byramjee Pestonjee Metta, and on the south by the property of Dewjee Roopjee. If any person or persons will have any claim or demand and by way of mortgage upon it, may apply to the Parsee Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, resident at Chumbarbag, within 14 days from this date, to that effect, otherwise he, she, or they shall be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the Native General Hospital at Bombay, to be delivered on or before noon of 1st March 1869.

A schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the places can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deeds of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contract or whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Colonel R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1869.

NOTICE.—With reference to "Notice to Contractors," dated 18th February 1869, calling for tenders for the Native General Hospital, Contractors are informed that the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor has this day been removed to the New Secretariat, on the Esplanade, opposite the Bandstand.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 22nd February 1869.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)— NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P.M. on Saturday next the 27th instant, for the conveyance of invalids, men in health, women, children, insanes and convicts, the strength of which is noted in the margin, to embark at Bombay and sail to Spithead. The vessel tendering will be bound to touch at St. Helena should she be required to take any men there en route to the Cape Colony.

173 Invalids.
15 Insanes.
18 Men in health.
4 Convicts.
25 Women.
45 Children.

2. The tenders to be made on the terms and conditions of the last revised articles of agreement, and on the understanding that the vessel tendering will be required to provide standing berths for 74 of the invalids, and that Cotton will not be permitted to be carried.

3. The vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 8th proximo.

4. The insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rs 100 for each individual handed over.

5. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the troops in England.

8. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1869.

RE ALEXANDER COWPER, deceased.— Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claim upon or against the Estate of Alexander Cowper, formerly of Surat, in the East Indies, Superintendent of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, but late of Simla, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Bombay Engineers, deceased, who died at Simla aforesaid on the 16th day of June 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 4th day of February 1869 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Andrew John Macdonald, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attornies of Charlotte Hume, wife of Frederick William Hume, formerly Cowper, Spinster, the Sister and Sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Alexander Cowper, deceased, are required on or before the 7th day of March 1869 to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Charlotte Hume as such Executrix, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice and none other. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator without delay.—This 6th day of February 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GRACE EGERTON.

(Mrs. George Case.)

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, has the honour to announce that Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. George Case will have the honour of making their first appearance in Bombay on

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2nd, 1869,

AT THE

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

in their Popular Entertainment of the Drawing Room Floor, or Quiet Apartments for a Bachelor, written expressly for them by Edmund Yates, Esq.

Grace Egerton as	Lady Teazle.
Grace Egerton as	Katty Mooney.
Grace Egerton as	Captain de Boots.
Grace Egerton as	Noah Wurzel.
Grace Egerton as	Mrs. Kubbards.

Grace Egerton as the renowned English Tenor Sims Reeves, with Ballads, My Pretty Jane, and Come into the Garden Maud.

Grace Egerton as	The Rifle Volunteer.
Grace Egerton as	Deborah Griggs.
Grace Egerton as	Mrs. Ferret.
Mrs. George Case as	Mrs. George Case.
Concertina and Violin	Mr. George Case.
Pianoforte	Mr. John Willy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs.	5
Stalls (all numbered)	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, and of Mr. Willy, 6 Clare Road, Byculla, where plans of Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen. Mr. Willy begs to state that all Tickets for the Dress Circle and Stalls will be numbered, so that persons holding tickets for those places will find corresponding numbers on each seat, which will belong to them.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for, in those places.

GRACE EGERTON

(Mrs. George Case.)

From the "Madras Athenæum and Daily News," Dec. 24, 1868.

We were, however, pleased beyond what we had hitherto thought our powers of being pleased extended to. We take it that a sure sign of the success of such entertainments is when they leave no impression on the minds of the audience beyond a general indefinable feeling of having been very much amused. While the "amari aliquid," which the old Roman moralist declared to be inseparable from all recollection, does not surge, so neither can the memory fix on any one particular pleasure which stood more prominently forward. One pleasing remembrance follows fast on the heels of another, and by its equal charm, nullifies the impression of its predecessor. And so it was with us. When we recalled how well Miss Grace Egerton acted "Katty Mooney," we also recollected how admirably she personified old Mrs. Kubbards. The old landlady, in turn, gave place to succeeding impressions, and a review of the whole evening's performances left on our minds a feeling of unqualified and unalloyed pleasure.

The interest throughout this little comedy is unflagging. Not for one single instant did it drag, even when Mr. Case was on the stage by himself. This gentleman acted the part of the insignificant little musician without any evident effort. It seemed to be natural to him. And one felt, involuntarily, that inclination to be bored that the presence of insignificant little men naturally excites in the human breast. But Mr. Case played so wonderfully well on the piano, the violin, and the concertina, that we quite forgot the insignificance of the actor in the powerful fascination of the musician. On the first instrument he plays with the easy grace of an accomplished amateur; his performance on the violin is that of a "maestro," and on the concertina he is simply "facile princeps." As for Mrs. Case, her "verve," vivacity, and vigour, are astonishing. Her transitions of character were effected with great rapidity; and her acting from beginning to end of the performances, reflected no less credit on her constitution than on her talents. It must be no joke on a hot, punkah-less stage, to rush with such rapidity from character to character, and to keep up for more than two hours an unceasing flow of the wildest and most extravagant fun. But Mrs. Case did not betray, even to experienced eyes, the slightest "soupcon" of fatigue. She was gay, and animated, and amusing throughout.

NOTICE.—A Sixth Dividend of Nine Pence in the £ will be payable to the Creditors on the Estate of Leckie & Co. on and after Monday the 22nd February, instant, at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell, & Co.

J. JEFFERSON, Trustee.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th February 1869.

TOONGAR HILL. It is recommended that all applicants for Sites, on Toongar, or those desirous to have Sites, will visit the Hill and point out the locality they desire to have to T. C. Hope, Esq., who will remain on the Hill until the 4th proximo.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, Kove, 13th February 1869.

NOW OPENED.—The want of an European Hair Cutting and Shampooing Establishment having been long felt in Bombay, Donald & Co. respectfully intimate that they have arrived from London with all the necessary appliances, including the celebrated Rotatory Hair-brushing Machine.

DONALD & Co.
34, Meadow Street.

8th February 1869.

NOTIFICATION.—Owing to the frequency of instances of claims for remission of duty on wastage on cargoes of salt shipped from Bombay to Calcutta, it is found necessary to impose some check on the carelessness of shippers or masters. It is therefore hereby notified for the information of salt merchants and others concerned, that from and after this date full duty will be charged at Calcutta on the whole of the cargoes of salt shipped for that Port as manifested, minus the usual allowance of 5 per cent for wastage, unless special and satisfactory reasons for allowing any increase of wastage are given.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 6th Feb. 1869.

NOTICE.—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third and Final Distribution of the Assets of this Company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of fourteen annas (14 as.) per Share, will be made on and after Monday the 1st March next, daily, between the hours of 12 and 3, at my Office, No. 30 Meadow Street. Shareholders are required to give up their Share Certificates on receiving payment of the final Dividend.

All unclaimed Dividends will be paid on the 20th April next to the Accountant General of the High Court to the account of this matter, and the Official Liquidator will then close his accounts.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of the following Special Resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders held on the 18th May and 4th June 1867, namely—

"That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are, hereby authorised to dispose of such Vessels belonging to the Company, as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place, the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders."

A distribution of Rs. 700 per share will be made to the registered Shareholders by the Secretaries and Treasurers on the production of Share Certificates on and after Monday the 1st proximo.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th instant to the 2nd proximo.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO

SACHE and MURRAY,

FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

Messrs. SACHE and MURRAY,

PHOTOGRAPHERS and COLOURISTS,

Rampart Row, Next Door to Soundy & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of

CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,

are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection.

MONTE CHRISTO BULLETS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1	per hundred	1 0	1 4
,,	per thousand only	8 0	9 0
No. 2	per hundred	1 4	1 8
,,	per thousand only	10 8	12 0
No. 3	per hundred	2 0	2 8
,,	per thousand only	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE

AND ANTISPASMODIC.

The best remedy for

CHOLERA, DYSENTRY, DIARRHŒA,

and

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. Johnson, Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.

"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an invaluable medicine."

From Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart.

"Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King, was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. Jackson, Apothecary General, Calcutta.

"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon Wynne, Patna.

"In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery."

PREPARED BY

SAVORY AND MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY		Rs.		Rs.
	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
	Superfine do. do.	18	,,	21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25		
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,,	20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,,	18½
	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,,	24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
	Do. Fancy Striped	23		
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,,	45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,,	6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½		
	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8
	India Gauze Pants	7	,,	8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	,,	8
	Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S SHIRTS		Rs.	as.
	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
	Do. Dress Do.	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
	Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
	Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
	Cashmere Do.	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS			Rs.	as.
	The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
	do with Tie	,,	7	8
	The Belgian	,,	7	0
	do. with Tie	,,	7	8
	The Shakspear	,,	7	0
	do. with Tie	,,	7	8
	The Regent	,,	7	0
	The Indian	,,	7	0
	The Improved West End	,,	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.		Rs.	as.
	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do.	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to	30
,, ,, Chased	15	,,	30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,,	30
,, Sleeve Links	18	,,	30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,,	30
,, Scarf Rings	8	,,	12
[illegible] Pins (latest novelties)	10	,,	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,,	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,,	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)			
Scotch Mauds	12	,,	35
Railway Rugs	12	,,	50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY			Rs.	as.
	Paris Hats		14	0
	Drab Shell Felt		10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
	The Jerome	do.	7	8
	The Cantab	do.	7	8
	The Isis	do.	7	8
	The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. ,, Turban ,, lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats .... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves.........Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and, Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,
also
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra":—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS.	Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.
FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.	Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.
FOR WEDDINGS.	Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.
FOR MOURNING.	Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.
FOR INFANTS.	Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—

A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at pricesnever before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits		Rs. 35
Do. do. do.	Double Breasted Coats	,, 18
Do. do. do.	Trousers	,, 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.
New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.
Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS, 5 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptable, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS.

(Similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.)

This admirable Binocular has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,

"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings, in Sling Case.........Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings, in Sling Case .... ,,
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings, in Sling Case .... ,,

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver Telescope, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eyepiece for viewing the sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case, thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany, with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete.........Rs. 400.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.—

Messrs. Soundy & Co. have just received a large assortment of very elegant and highly finished Silver Ware, suitable for Christening, Birth Day, New Year's Day, or Christmas Gifts, comprising

SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON,

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 20 per Set for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per Set.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS,

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather Velvet-lined Case.

From Cash, Rs. 35 to Rs. 55.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND MUG,

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

These Articles are of the same artistic and beautiful manufacture as those previously detailed.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 115 per Set.

Each Article bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of Soundy & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the Principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended ....Rs. 70
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ....Rs. 100
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ....Rs. 150
No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c., in Amboyna Box ....Rs. 225

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello: enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires turning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on sale.

20 to 28 keys ....Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from.........Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to announce the removal of the Company's FORT business from the old premises to their spacious and commodious NEW BUILDING exactly opposite, now in course of completion.

THE NEW PREMISES have been arranged with a view of meeting a want long felt in the conduct of the Fort business, viz., the separation of the Company's very large and various stock into distinct departments, *respectively unequalled in Western India*, in order to present the whole in the manner most convenient for the inspection of customers.

THE MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT has been the subject of special thought and care. The supply of Surgical and Scientific Instruments is extensive; and the arrangements for the punctual and expeditious dispensing of Medicines much more perfect than formerly, the Department being more completely within the personal control of the Manager in charge of the establishment.

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT—Including Jewellery, Silver Plate, Electro Plated Ware, Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing, Dressing, and Tourist's Cases, Travelling and Carriage Bags, Chinese Curiosities, a handsome collection of Bronzes and Parian Statuary, Glass and Porcelain Vases, and the numerous elegancies for which the Company is so well known, offers an extent of selection, and a variety in taste and value, never before attempted in Bombay and vieing with the superb collections to be met with, elsewhere, only in London or Paris.

THE PROVISION and STORE DEPARTMENT is replete with fresh supplies, FROM THE FIRST HOUSES ONLY, of every description of Preserved Fish, Meats, Pates, Soups, Fruits, Bonbons, Chocolates, and other table and household requisites. *Each article is guaranteed.*

THE LIQUOR DEPARTMENT presents a selection, perhaps unequalled, certainly unsurpassed, by that of any House in the Presidency. Messrs. WHITE'S PORTS and SHERRIES, the Company's special imports of Brandies and Clarets, and their general supplies of Champagnes and other Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Ales and Stouts are too widely known to need any special commendation.

The progressive increase of business which has attended the adoption of the Company's present system of LIBERAL ALLOWANCES FOR CASH, and DISCOUNTS FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, suggest the hope that this fresh exertion to meet the requirements of the Public will meet with similar encouragement.

Appended is a list of the several divisions of the Company's stock, of which a detailed catalogue is in course of preparation.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

PART 1 OF THE CATALOGUE

will contain descriptive lists of

AERATED WATERS,
ALES, WINES AND SPIRITS
AMMUNITION FOR SPORTSMEN
ARCHERY KIT
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
CHOCOLATES, COFFEES, AND COCOAS
CHINA TEAS AND SUGARS
CHRISTENING PRESENTS
CRICKET KIT
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS
FENCING KIT
FILTERS
FISHING KIT
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARE
HOUSEHOLD STORES AND PROVISIONS
JEWELLERY
OVERLAND PROVISIONS
PARIAN STATUARY
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES
PRESENTATION GOODS
SADDLERY
SILVER PLATE
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
STATIONERY
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

PART 2

will contain detailed lists of

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
INVALID APPLIANCES
MEDICINE CHESTS
PATENT MEDICINES
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Persons desiring a copy of the above should REGISTER THEIR NAMES BY LETTER at the Byculla Office.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 24.

Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Gwalior.
Cherry, Captain, 4th Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Chowne, Captain, 6th Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Dhera Ghazee Khan.
Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, 38th Regiment, on leave, to Europe, from Sealkote.
Buchanan, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Madras Cavalry, on leave, to Europe, from Secunderabad.
Clayton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Europe, from [illegible]

DEPARTURES.—February 24.

Langdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Baroda.
DeGeyt, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Neemuch.
Waddington, Lieutenant Colonel, 23rd Native Light Infantry, on duty, to Poona.
Bonner, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Deolalee.
Buchanan, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Europe, (on the 27th.)

The following Officers will leave to-day for Europe:—
Shuldham, Lieutenant Colonel, late 108th Regiment, on retirement.
Travers, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, on furlough.
Hay, Lieutenant, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanna, on medical certificate.
Waudby, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, Feb. 20.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon John Jones, M.D., to the joint medical charge of Simla, vice Dr. Duka.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted furlough for nine months from the date on which he embarked for Europe.

Mr. W. Abbey, Civil Surgeon of Mergui, obtained preparatory leave for one month, from the 17th December 1868, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board with a view to obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. C. S. Hogg, Administrator General of Bengal, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on the Resident at Hyderabad the powers of a Local Government, as described in Section 54 of Act XXV of 1861.

Mr. A. Drysdale, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Berar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Chapter II, Section 22, of Act XXV of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Forest Division.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has, with the approval of the Government of India, appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Commissioners in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property situate in the territories in the possession of and under the government of the Government of India:—

Mr. John Nesbitt Malleson, of Austin Friars.
Mr. Alfred Atkinson Pollock, of Lincoln's-innfields.
Mr. Edward Frederick Burton, of the firm of Chilton, Burton, Yeates, and Hart, of Chancery Lane.
Mr. Charles Wilkin, of No. 10, Token House Yard, London.
Mr. Joseph Spencer Judge, of 44, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Under Section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation in Arts of the "Bishop Cotton's School" at Mussoorie to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st of January 1869.

Under Section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation in Arts and Law of the Chittagong School to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st of January 1869.

The Reverend James Aitken is appointed temporarily to be an Inspector of Schools in Berar.

Mr. J. Platts, Officiating Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces, Northern Circle, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 12th October 1868.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that all criminal cases committed from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, and from the Court of the Superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars shall in future be tried and determined by the 1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, who will, in respect of such commitments exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to declare that all appeals from the decisions of the 1st Assistant Resident in such cases shall be heard and determined by the Resident at Hyderabad.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act X. of 1865 (The Indian Succession Act) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. By virtue of the authority vested in him by Section 332 of the aforesaid Act, His Excellency in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the Act Native Christians of every denomination whatsoever residing in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Major C. James, Commanding 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days from the 20th instant.

The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant J. Colledge, of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, in Notification No. 12, dated 29th ultimo, will have effect from such date after the 10th instant as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent in Bhopal, availed himself, on the 2nd instant, of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 78, dated 12th ultimo, having previously made over charge of his office to Lieutenant Colonel R. Ouseley, Officiating Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion.

Lieutenant E. Gibson, of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, and who was employed as Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelcund, is granted preparatory leave of absence for 20 days for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board at Calcutta.

Captain W. Kincaid, Assistant Political Agent in Bundelcund and Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, vice Captain Cadell.

Captain E. Temple, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, to officiate as Political Assistant in Bundelcund and Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, vice Captain W. Kincaid.

The preparatory leave of absence for one month granted to Major W. H. Beynon, Political Agent at Jeypore, in Notification No. 24, dated 7th ultimo, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. C. J. Brown, Collector of Customs at Akyab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to suspend, until the 1st January 1869, the operation, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, of that portion of Financial Notification No. 2778, dated the 29th April 1868, which prescribed the use of bi-color stamp paper, consisting of blue and black colors, for documents enumerated in Schedule A of Act X. of 1862, other than those for which adhesive stamps have been prescribed, and to authorize the employment up to that date for the documents under Schedule A above referred to of the bi-color stamp red and black, which in the Notification of April last was intended solely for the documents enumerated in Schedule B of Act XXVI. of 1867.

[A similar order is issued relative to the province of Oudh.]

Surgeon Major J. F. Shekleton, A.B., M.B., Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, on furlough, was left by the pilot at sea on the 3rd instant.

Mr. B. L. Forbes received charge of the Office of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr. C. R. Hawkins on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

Mr. W Clerk received charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr. J. E. Cooke, on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cutcliffe are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Addendum.—To Clause V. of Government General Order No. 1064, dated 10th November 1868, publishing the new Military Furlough Rules, after the words "But an Officer on Civil employ and drawing consolidated salary will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough," add the words "In the case of an Officer who may be granted furlough on medical certificate before he has completed three years' actual service in India, the average will be taken of the salary drawn during the period of his actual service. In every case the time spent and the allowances drawn during any leave under Chapter II. will be omitted in the calculation of average salary." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

In order to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention of the Government of India and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, as expressed in Government General Order No. 897, dated 25th October 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, as the main object in view in permitting an Adjutant of a Native Regiment to retain that appointment after his promotion to the rank of Captain, if especially recommended, was to secure to the Corps the continued benefit of his experience and knowledge of the men, the appointment must be vacated by an Officer so situated if he proceeds on furlough, whether in or out of India.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Ressaldar Major Punjab Singh "Bahadoor," of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, from the 2nd to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," to fill an existing vacancy.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the advances of money to Officers for building purposes, granted under Government General Order No. 985 of 1857, will in future be issued in each case by instalments, instead of in one sum, as at present; one third of the amount will be granted when the advance is sanctioned, one third when it has been certified by the Executive Engineer or Commanding Officer of the Station that the house is half finished, and the remaining third when it has been completed. Officers who have received advances, and who may proceed on furlough, will, if the house has been finished or half finished, be liable, while absent from India, to only half the periodical deductions from their pay which are required from them while present in this country.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointment:—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and Punjab Light Horse (Volunteers)—Lieutenant Colonel H. W. H. Coxe to be Commandant, in succession to the late Mr. A. A. Roberts, C.B., C.S.I.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Douglas Newmarch, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Department of Public Works, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate, for 20 months, under the Regulations of 1854.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Dated 1st February 1869.—Confirming, as a provisional measure, the Regimental Order issued to the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 19th January 1869, directing Major J. P. Peoler, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Lieutenant M. P. Moriarty, Adjutant, to officiate in addition as 2nd in Command, consequent on the departure to Bombay, on medical certificate, of Lieutenant Colonel Prescott.

With reference to paragraph 7 of the Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, published in Government General Order No. 897, dated 25th October 1866, and to Standing Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, No. 259 of 1866, Captain G. Stewart of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was promoted to the rank of Captain from the 20th September last, is permitted to retain his appointment of Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant H. Rowband, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, who was appointed, on probation, as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, by Government General Order No. 972 of the 11th October 1867, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

Captain James Colquhoun, of the Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 30th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

2nd Captain Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, of the Royal Engineers, was permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1854, with effect from the 20th March 1867, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Koina*.

The services of 2nd Captain C. C. S. Moncrieff, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he entered on the duties of the department.

Ensign James Graves Kelly, of the 94th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. 30th August 1867.

Ensign J. G. Kelly, of the 94th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in Government General Order No. 200 of this date, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of Government General Order No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 30th August 1867, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain A. R. Loughnan, Staff, Corps Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Major H. S. Cochrane, V. C., whose term of service on the Brigade Staff will expire on the 1st proximo.

The following (brevet) promotions are made from the dates specified under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1854, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel William Wilkinson Taylor, Bombay Infantry, 13th Feb, 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Turner Wroughton, C. B., Bengal Infantry. 18th Feb. 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major William Henry Shadwell Earle and Major William Briggs. 17th Feb 1869.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. Smith, M. D., of the Medical Department, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years under Regulations of 1868, by Government General Order No 115, dated 29th January 1869, will embark at Bombay.

Surgeon T. P. Wright, of the Medical Department Civil, Bhaugulpore, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868, by Government General Order No. 150, dated 5th February 1869, will embark at Calcutta instead of at Bombay, as previously notified.

Lieutenant George Edmonds (Unattached), is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Major John James Eckford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Raffles Tucker, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works Presidency Division, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1863.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Seebsaugor, Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Hopkinson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of Assam, and Lieutenant Colonel William Stirling Oliphant, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, British Burmah, for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Alexander Dunlop Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantray (Pioneers), and Major Edmund Fisher Litchfield, of the late 42nd Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned Regiments having arrived at Bombay in Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ship *Euphrates* are brought on the establishment of the Bengal Presidency from dates of landing:—

Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 14th Foot.
Her Majesty's 62nd Foot.

The following General Order issued by the Government of Bombay is republished for general information:—

"No. 65, dated 27th January 1869.—All Officers having claims chargeable to the Abyssinian Expedition are directed to prefer them before the 28th February next."

With reference to the above order it is hereby notified that all Officers or others in the Bengal Presidency having claims chargeable to the Expedition, should prefer them before the 31st March 1869.

His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 30th January 1869:—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Captain H. P. Peacock, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major Delane, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. A. Lawrence, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Captain Peacock.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for one year to England, with the usual preparatory leave, from the 10th instant, granted by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah to Captain H. Lewis, Master Attendant, Rangoon and Superintendent of Light-houses, British Burmah, in Notification No. 1, dated 3rd February 1869, is confirmed.

The following officiating appointments made by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, with effect from the 10th February 1869, consequent on the departure of Captain H. Lewis on sick leave to England, are confirmed:—

Captain John Mack, to be Officiating Master Attendant, Rangoon, and Officiating Superintendent of Light-houses, British Burmah.

Captain A. Bowers, R. N. R., to be Officiating Deputy Master Attendant. Rangoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Izat, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 16th January 1869.

Captain W. R. Johnson, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Mysore, who was appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, for Irrigation Works in Mysore will also officiate as Under Secretary to the Commissioner in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. J. Hopkins, Assistant Accountant General of the Public Works Department, is promoted from the rank of 2nd Grade to that of 1st Grade Controller of the 3rd Class, with effect from 1st January 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Dawson, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to Oudh.

Lieutenant C. S. Beauchamp, R. E., has been transferred from Bombay to the North-Western Provinces, for employment as Assistant Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College.

Mr. N. Daly, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Class, British Burmah, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Conservator, 2nd Class, with effect from 1st January 1869.

The services of Mr. G. W. Strettell, Assistant Forest Ranger in Sind, having been placed by the Government of Bombay at the disposal of the Government of India, he is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator of Forests, Berar.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th February 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—Royal (Bengal) Engineers.—Lieutenant H. F. Blair to be Captain, from the 13th June 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain F. R. Macnamara, 93rd Highlanders, to officiate as Military Storekeeper, Fort William, during the absence on furlough of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Walton, Staff Corps. Dated 4th February 1869.

Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot.—Lieutenant the Honorable C. Dutton, 85th Foot, to Station Staff Officer, vice Captain Macnamara, whose tour has expired. Dated 3rd February 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Thomson, late 53rd Native Infantry, is posted to Bareilly for general duty.

The appointment of Captain W. Howey to officiate as Second Squadron Officer of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, published in General Orders of the 28th December last, is cancelled.

Intimation has been received that the 59th Foot will proceed to Bombay from Ceylon in Mach next, instead of 39th Foot from England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24th February.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China ...	Sailing vessel Cotton...	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Persian Packet	Scheel	Bunder Abbass, Feb. 15.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Lady Cecilia	Elliot	Rangoon.
	Moorhill	Sterling	Havre.
	Kennington	Rattray	Havre.
	Saint Andrew	Lennox	Akyab.

The ship Anazi, Hillman, to Falmouth via Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Rangoon, to China, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Jask, 24th 12-40 p.m.—Steamer "Amberwitch" just left for Angaum.

Fao, 24th, 2-10 p.m.—Mail steamer "Comorin," from Busreh, in sight.

Trincomallee, 24th, 9-30 a.m.—H. M. ship "Forte," from Simon's Bay, anchored yesterday.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Malligaum, 24th, 7 a.m.—Imperfect communication Khull.

Bellary, 24th, 11 a.m.—Imperfect communication Bangalore since 1 a.m.

Kurrachee, 24th, 12-10 p.m.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 22nd February, via Russia 18th February.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 22nd February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 23rd to 8 p.m. of the 24th February are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	2	32	0	3
,, Calcutta	28	14	1	54
,, Madras	82	14	0	50

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in the Bombay office on the 24th February 1869:—

For Ruttonsey Hensraj at Goosall Kaseegna Dyagur.—From Jaypoor, from Balchund.

For Peter Andersoon, Byculla Club—From Calcutta, from W. P. Duff

NOTICE.—A Quarterly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Civil Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 26th February 1869, at 4-30 p.m.

By order of the Trustees,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 5th February 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—February 22nd, at Ewart Lodge, Matheran, the wife of J. Campbell, Esq., of twins (son and daughter,) born prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

MANSON—JOHNSTONE—February 24th, at Saint Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A., George Manson, Esq., to Mary Ann, only daughter of Alexander Johnstone, Esq.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—February 22nd, at Ewart Lodge, Matheran, the infant daughter of J. Campbell, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

The "Bombay Courts Bill" was on the fifth of this month "referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month." The Committee consists of gentlemen who, except the promoter of the Bill, the honourable member for Bombay, are unconnected with this Presidency, and cannot be supposed to be specially informed on the subject of its Courts and its judicial needs. Mr. Shaw Stewart himself is a purely revenue officer. He once held the office of Judicial Secretary for a short time; but his best friends cannot say that he earned any laurels in that appointment. His speech in introducing the new Bill shows that he is but very ill-acquainted with the laws which he has undertaken to consolidate and reform. It is practically impossible that instruction from without should reach the Committee on the provisions of a Bill which will not be generally known in the presidency by publication in the *Government Gazette* until late in the present month. When the report of the Committee is presented it will be discussed by a set of gentlemen incapable to a man of offering any of the criticism founded on special and local knowledge which such a measure peculiarly requires. Legislation thus conducted is little better than a comedy. It is worse, for by cloaking what are really mere commands of the executive in the semblance of deliberate public legislation, it perverts the true function of the Council, and divests itself unfairly of the responsibility that ought to attach to it for imposing the new law on the community. No rational man can doubt that the Bill, as Mr. Maine said, was one that ought, if possible, to have been dealt with by the local Council; but if that was not possible time and opportunity at least ought to have been allowed for a full consideration of the Bill by the public, and for the expression of those opinions which the Legislative Council is supposed to invite.

The Bill commences with a blundering definition of the proposed territorial extent of the Act. It "extends only to the territories under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council in which the Code of Civil Procedure is for the time being in force." Suppose, then, the Code, as is almost certain, be in a year or two repealed or suspended, down with it goes the constitution of all the civil Courts. It is a violation of the most elementary principles of legislation to make the foundation of the Courts rest upon a Code of Procedure, which in its nature is liable to frequent change to meet varying circumstances which only once in half a century or so really necessitate any radical alteration in the constitution of the tribunals. Taking the section from another point of view, it prevents the introduction of the Code of Procedure into any Non-Regulation District, without bringing it under the High Court, and to all practical intents and purposes under the Regulations generally. This may have been intended of course; but there is nothing to indicate that the point was ever considered. The Code of Civil Procedure is in force in Sind. Is it intended that the proceedings of the Courts in that province shall be regulated "by such rules as the *High Court* may from time to time prescribe," or that the Act shall operate there at all? And if not, why should a definition have been chosen which will involve doubt and confusion, unless corrected by elaborate exceptions? Section 2 provides that certain scheduled Acts and Regulations shall be repealed "provided that the constitution of the districts at present established shall not be affected by such repeal." Now none of these laws recognizes any such territorial division as a "district." What they refer to are "Zillas," and that the words "Districts" and "District Court" can be used at all arises only from an express provision of the Code, which does not in itself constitute or affect to constitute either Court or local jurisdiction. It is not possible, therefore, that the proposed repeals should affect the "Constitution of the Districts" in this Presidency. The Acts and Regulations specified do not constitute districts, that which in a sense does constitute then is not proposed for repeal. What was wanted was a negotiation of the legal division a "Zilla," a definition of the proposed "District," and a statement of the relation of the former to the latter. By a similar confusion of thought section 5 says first, that certain officers should be called "District Judges," and then goes on to enact that "the present District Judges" shall be the first District Judges under this Act. Who are the present District Judges? No such officers, we venture to say, are known to the Bombay Code. What it recognizes are "Zilla Judges," and though these gentlemen presiding over what and according to the Procedure Code "District Courts" may popularly be called "District Judges," it is a piece of slovenliness and something more to apply this term to them in a legislative enactment.

These remarks may be sufficient for the patience of our readers on the mere drafting of the Bill; many other sections of which, however, betray a rawness and want of scientific conception which may lead hereafter to great practical inconvenience. Let us now glance at the substance of the new provisions which, however, do not include some of the things which Mr. Shaw Stewart in his innocence described as novel and desirable reforms. The Assistant Judge may have original suits referred to him for trial when the amount does not exceed Rs. 10,000. But all suits up to this amount must, by another section, be instituted in the Court of a subordinate Judge. They can reach the Assistant Judge only by the "District" Judge first withdrawing and then referring them. The consequence will be that few or no original suits will be heard by Assistant Judges. Now, if there is any one reform of the present system more necessary than another, it is one which will ensure to the Assistant Judges a proper training in the trial of original suits. At present they are made mere hacks to relieve the Zilla Judge of his Appellate work. It may even happen—and we believe has happened—that a Judge desirous of making a good score of decided cases will reserve all the easy appeals for himself and hand over the tedious and difficult ones to a young and inexperienced Assistant. The latter can no more deal with such work satisfactorily than he could perform an amputation without having learned anatomy, and the result is a series of reversals in the High Court, such as to make the administration of justice almost a laughing-stock. These evils the proposed Act will perpetuate, while it will further saddle the Assistant Judges with a quantity of work in taking evidence for the Judge in miscellaneous cases (which they themselves are not to be allowed to decide) of the more irksome and odious kind. What is wanted is to make Assistant Judges more mobile,—to give them practice in the elementary part of their work to enable them to relieve the Judge of a great deal of the administration, and to ensure that Appellate powers shall be granted only to those who are really fit to use them.

The Subordinate Judges are to be of two classes and certain qualifications, for the offices are laid down which amongst others practically exclude all members of the Civil Service. This we think very inexpedient. It may sometimes be highly desirable that a Civilian should be Judge of a Subordinate Court for a longer or shorter period. The experience would be most valuable to him, the tone of feelings amongst the practitioners would probably be improved, and he would not stay so long as to be any serious obstruction to the advancement of other competent persons. On the other hand, we do not think that the mere possession of the degree of LL.B. should be held a sufficient qualification. The judicial office requires much more than the mere juvenile smartness by which a degree may be gained, and the LL.B. should be required first to have shown his character and capacity in the sphere of practical life before he can vault at a bound to the Bench.

The old limits of jurisdiction for the lower Subordinate Judges are retained on the Bill. This we think a decided mistake. We would even have prefered to see the jurisdiction of the first class Judges reduced to the same limits as in Bengal. The Bar of these Subordinate Courts is so wretched that no case ought to be of necessity initiated in them which would bear the costs of trial elsewhere, and the improved communications of the present day make it much easier than it was thirty or forty years ago to attend a Court at the Sudder Station. If by this alteration the District Judge should have to try a certain number of original suits, both he and the public would gain by it, and the High Court could doubtless find time in Bombay as in Calcutta to try more Regular Appeals than eight or ten in a year. The apparent convenience of a Court comparatively close at hand vanishes when one considers that a suit ably conducted is managed in the first insance at a much less expense than one in slovenly incapable hands, and that in such cases appeal and special appeal follow almost as a matter of course.

By section 27 the Subordinate Judges may, at the will of the Government, be invested with the powers of Judges of Small Cause Courts. Such a change will be needless and mischievous. The Small Cause Court system has already received all the requisite development in this Presidency, and the advantages to be gained from converting an ordinary Subordinate Court into one of final jurisdiction are perfectly illusory, while the disadvantages and dangers are sufficiently obvious. There is no subject on which more delusive notions are abroad than that of Small Cause Courts, and it is to be feared that the Government has been caught by the prevalent infection. This in itself is a reason why the legislature should withhold a power which would probably be used as it has been asked for, rather hastily.

Last, but not least, the power and responsibility of the High Court instead of being increased are diminished by the proposed Act. Supposing the Bench is incumbered with a thoroughly incompetent Subordinate Judge, the High Court can still do nothing unless he has been guilty of misconduct such as to justify the issue of a Commission of Enquiry under Act 37 of 1850. There are a thousand forms of incapacity which a remedy of this kind would not touch. As to District Judges and their Assistants the High Court is allowed no voice at all. All this is exactly the reverse of a reform. The High Court is at present, amongst all the servants of Government, the most unpopular institution in the Presidency. Like the French noblesse before the Revolution it has the privilege of harrassing those placed under it with galling annoyances without real power or any balancing faculty of conferring rewards and benefits. Give it free action and a large field, placing no temptation to jobbery in its way, but making room for its peculiar information and its great interest in a sound and effective administration of justice. Thus, and thus only, can that vigour and progress be ensured, for which the public will look in vain to the present pitiful morsel of hand to mouth reform.

The *Friend of India*, in an article headed "The Bank of Bengal and its Detractors," notices some remarks recently made by us regarding that institution. We are not sure whether we are included amongst the "Detractors," but we will not stay to push the enquiry. The article commences with an allusion to the revelations regarding the management of the Old Bank of Bombay made by the Commission. We seek not to draw a veil over those revelations, rather we desire they should remain as a warning to future generations on this side of India, as well as on the other. In sackclothed penitence we can only sit, and smitten on one cheek offer the other to the smiter's hand. But we think in a question which has little to do with the past, the *Friend* need not recklessly have stirred up that matter. We feel conscious that in times gone by this paper endeavoured to do its duty, and its aim is still the same. We are sorry that the *Friend* persists in repeating that "deceptive presentation of facts" of which we complained. It says "the Bank realized a net profit of Rs. 9,28,106-15-10 out of which a sum of Rs. 8,80,000 was set aside for the dividend;" adding in another paragraph that this sum required for a dividend at 8 per cent. was completed "by taking merely the sum of Rs. 15,155-8-11 from the reserve." We ask the *Friend*, what is the meaning of the words "net profit?" We feel it is necessary to display an "affectionate solicitude" about the Bank and its Branches, when one, whose ethics have been of the strictest order, seeks to subordinate facts to his own line of argument. But our remarks had reference more to the policy pursued by the Bank of Bengal on this side of India, and the *Friend* avoids answering any of them. It asks whether the Bank of Bengal cannot conduct its Branches in the compact territory of British India, when Exchange Banks with Head Offices in London and Branches scattered over the far East are efficiently controlled by the London Office. We always understood that the Head Offices of Exchange Banks had been removed from India to London, because from the nature of Indian society and from the effects of climate it was hopeless to attempt to obtain in this country that steady supervision of the conduct of agents, which is absolutely necessary to secure not only efficient but safe management. And what Exchange Bank has *nineteen* Branches? In considering this question we wish, as has been already stated, to put entirely on one side the Old Bank of Bombay. But the *Friend* alludes to its Branches, and the manner in which they were opened and worked. When the Old Bank of Bombay commenced its extensions, that period of mania, induced by excessive gains, had commenced in Bombay, but as a rule the Bank of Bombay's Branches were established in well selected places, and agents appointed to their charge were generally chosen at home from that country recognised as the best nursery for Bankers,—Scotland. In fact they were selected on much the same principles as those which regulated the choice of the Bank of Bengal directors, though perhaps the Old Bank of Bombay hardly went far enough north. However as a rule the managers of the Branches of the Old Bank of Bombay did their duty honestly enough,—for one swallow does not make a summer,—and the Bank of Bengal has not hesitated to reinforce its staff from their number. What argument can surpass that fact in cogency?

To the question more immediately affecting ourselves the *Friend* devotes small space, and that space is simply occupied in repeating the statement of the Directors that the Agency of the Bank of Bengal is of too much importance to be abandoned, and in saying that, all it asks is "to be let alone." We feel it is our duty not to let it alone. We are told not to do evil even that good may follow, and surely the *Friend* will not advance expediency as its code. If the Supreme Government sanctioned the opening of the Local Agency of the Bank of Bengal for the purpose of collecting its outstandings, and we are informed that such is the case, then we say, the Agency having served the purpose for which Government sanctioned its being opened, close it; and if the Directors have irresistible proof in favour of its being re-opened, let it be submitted to Government, let the question be publicly discussed, and we cannot doubt the results. The Bank of Bengal first asked the sanction of Government to open an Agency for the purpose of securing the business of the Old Bank of Bombay, and it baited its hook with an offer of its services to conduct the Government business. The worm was awkwardly put on, personal aid we fear pushed it too far on, the steel point was visible, and even Sir John Lawrence refused to bite. A fly more artfully prepared was thrown and swallowed, the dressing being the "collection of outstandings," and yet the *Friend* tells us "that Agency is no temporary institution." If there be such a thing as public morality, we say it is outraged by the allegation. The Bank of Bengal has no business here. Its business with this presidency ought not to be, and cannot legitimately be, of such paramount importance as to necessitate the appointment of an agent "holding immediate control and supervision over the large operations between its Branches in the North-West and the Western Presidency city." We opine that the London Head Office of an Exchange Bank would be slow to delegate such powers to any agent. The *Friend* goes still further, and declares that the "Bengal Agency has in no way interfered with the New Bank of Bombay." The primary object with which the Agency was opened is clearly shown in Mr. Dickson's first application to Government. Circumstances necessitated a change of the grounds then submitted, but the fact that the Bengal Agency having collected all outstandings is still an institution, goes far to show that the reasons originally advanced for its necessity still weigh with the Board. But the Agency does interfere with the New Bank of Bombay, its mere continuance here is an interference, and it is seeking to interfere actually with the best business of the New Bank, to utilize treasuries in immediate proximity to its best Branches. We cannot believe that the Government of India will listen to its proposals, but they have been made.

The New Bank of Bombay is heavily weighted with bye-laws from which the Bank of Bengal is free. They are a source of inconvenience to the public, and in many respects unnecessary, because the safety line is generally far within the margin of 10 per cent. now required on loans secured by Bullion and Government Securities. The Bank's Charter will probably remedy this, and other defects; but no charter, no Government audit will or can prevent the results which must ensue from the unrestrained competition for business between two Government Banks in the same field,—results which must be all the more disastrous if competition be invited, as the *Friend* alleges, by the mercantile community. We take leave to doubt the strict accuracy of the information on which the statement is based, but even were it true, we do not the less strongly protest against the continuance here of the Agency of the Bank of Bengal, and we feel assured that the *Friend's* advocacy will fail in its intended effect. Bengal, or as the Hon'ble Mr. Skinner described the scene of operations "from Maulmein to Lahore," is the proper sphere for the pursuit of its vocation by the Bank of Bengal, and surely it is large enough even in the interests of Government and of the commerce of India. We do not want, and we will not have a Bank of Bengal for all India, or for Bombay.

A telegram that appears in another column seems to foreshadow more dissensions in Afghanistan. Nothing could have been more complete, in appearance, than the late victory of Shere Ali Khan; and the prayer of Mahomed Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan for British protection was naturally considered an admission of hopeless defeat. At the same time experience has taught us that there is nothing more uncertain than Afghan peace. Disturbing elements may appear in the most unexpected quarters, contention for the throne has become a fashion which the closest family ties do not seem to abate, and it has for a long time been impossible to foretell what direction the sympathies and support of the people would take in a struggle for supremacy. It appears that a son of the ex-Ameer—with what assistance we are not informed—has taken advantage of the absence of the lately appointed Governor of Southern Turkistan, to occupy Khilm and Tukhta Pool, two places of considerable importance. He has sent for his father, who, as our readers know, has been for the last few weeks at the British frontier, with Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, hesitating to accept a refuge on the terms offered, and yet not knowing what else to do. The bold and active Sirdar who lately has shared his fortunes has promptly determined to go to Turkistan—and it is easy to imagine his joy in finding another chance of regaining power. We daresay he will reach his destination, though it is a hazardous journey he has undertaken. The ex-Ameer does not seem to have the courage to attempt it, and the delay will render it still more difficult to accomplish, as a close watch will be kept for him in Afghanistan. It is impossible with the information before us to imagine the precise nature of this fresh difficulty which Shere Ali Khan has to overcome, but we think it probable he will find himself quite able to deal with it. We do not suppose that either side can expect much sympathy from the Chiefs or people of Southern Turkistan. Abdool Rahman Khan was an invader and a conqueror there not long ago, and had to encounter a severe opposition which did not cease when the conquest was completed. And probably the people as little wish to have Shere Ali Khan to tax and rule them as to have Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, But the Ameer has a strong army, great prestige, and the support of the British, and with these advantages it would be curious to find him unable to quell this new rising.

We observe in the "Gazette of India" that the Rev. James Aitken has been appointed temporarily to be an Inspector of Schools in Berar.

Lieutenant J. V. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Lieutenant G. M. Balfour, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Captain A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the old Furlough Regulations.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Bilcher, of the Bengal Medical establishment, Superintendent Central Prison, Allahabad, has obtained a furlough to Europe for two years.

Captain C. L. Raikes, Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Buchanan, Commandant 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty-two months on medical certificate.

It having been decided that two Mountain Trains, to be manned by Royal Artillery, shall be maintained in the Bengal Presidency, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned establishments for each of these Batteries, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government as regards the complement of British soldiers assigned. The details of the establishments are published in the "Gazette of India" of the 20th inst. These Trains will consist of six Mountain Guns, a Garrison Battery raised to the requisite strength being attached to each. The establishments now sanctioned for these Batteries will admit of their proceeding on service with a light equipment at the shortest notice, and with this view a complement of baggage mules will be permanently maintained under the charge of the Officers Commanding the Batteries.

The case of Mrs. Scarfe has turned up once more in the Calcutta papers. Two causes brought by her were set down for hearing in the Calcutta Small Court on Friday last, the first against David Harding, the captain, and the second against H. Steele, chief officer of the "Daniel Draper." The first suit was for damages, arising from a breach of contract on the part of the defendant, who had, it was alleged, through gross ill-treatment, prevented the plaintiff from continuing as stewardess of the "Daniel Draper" till she returned to England. The amount claimed was Rs. 1,000 after abandoning excess. (This it will be observed is a second suit against Harding, the former one having been for damages for assault.) The other suit was for the recovery of Rs. 500, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff for certain assaults committed on her by the defendant on board the "Daniel Draper" while on the high seas. Both cases were reported as compromised.

The "Deccan Herald" of yesterday chronicles the execution of two natives with a wonderful sangfroid—thus:—"Suspense!—Two natives were suspended from a beam in front of the City Jail on the morning of Saturday last. Death ensued in the way which it usually does when strangulation is resorted to for the purpose of terminating life. The men met their fate with that degree of quietness which, in the absence of true religion, answers exceedingly well as a sedative."

The "Bangalore Herald" hears that "Melbourne" goes to Bangalore for the July meeting, and trusts that to test his merits still further, Mr. Collins will send "Van" to the same meeting.

The "Pioneer" hears that Mr. Thomas Jones, Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government, having completed the purpose of his mission to Madras with success, is about to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The "Gazette of India" publishes rules which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council for the administration of forest and waste lands in the territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

The 55th Regiment will leave Lucknow for Cawnpore on the 1st March *en route* to Chukrata. The regiment will march as far as Cawnpore, and proceed thence by rail to Meerut or Mozuffernugger, resuming its march *via* Roorkee and Dehra.

The Chief Commissioner of Oudh has, we observe, temporarily appointed Mr. J. C. Williams, C.S., to his Secretariat, for the purpose of compiling and reporting on the late Census returns of the Province. The Census was taken on 1st February.

It has been intimated that the rule laid down in the order of Financial Department of the Government of India, dated the 8th December last, "that when an officer holding an acting appointment is transferred to another appointment of not inferior emolument, he shall continue to draw his acting allowances during the time spent in joining the new appointment," is applicable to military officers in civil employ.

The "Bharut Runjun" states as a fact that whenever natives have occasion to count the members of a household, or the guests at a feast, they are always careful to add the formula:—"I have been counting not men but cows." This is very little more absurd than our lingering superstition about thirteen at table. The "Bharut Runjun" declares that natives in Bengal are still firmly persuaded that taking a census increases the mortality of the country. This notion must make accuracy in the census operations more difficult, but with the story of Joab and David before us we must use forbearance in exposing it.—*Pioneer.*

"There is hope for Allahabad yet," says the "Pioneer." "We are constrained to admit that our recent criticism upon its want of public spirit, judged by the light of recent doings, looks very much like an aspersion. The meeting held at the Club on Friday last, the Hon'ble C. A. Turner presiding, to consider measures for constructing a public ride and race-course, was attended by as many as four-and-twenty gentlemen, representing every section of the community. For the moment it may suffice to state that the subscriptions there and then obtained place the eventual and satisfactory achievement of the object in view beyond question."

Appended is a statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, and of the amount of coin and bullion and Government securities held in reserve by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 31st January last:—

Date.	Circle of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.
31st Jany. 1869.	Calcutta	4,24,50,070	4,16,67,910
,, ,,	Madras	61,85,910	56,30,590
,, ,,	Bombay	4,17,56,160	4,03,56,520
,, ,,	Allahabad	35,62,440	43,16,690
,, ,,	Lahore	23,61,400	23,55,620
,, ,,	Calicut	7,44,470	8,57,260
,, ,,	Trichinopoly	2,51,690	6,31,600
,, ,,	Vizagapatam	5,44,430	6,07,950
,, ,,	Nagpore	19,07,850	19,14,300
,, ,,	Kurrachee	19,97,610	33,94,140
,, ,,	Akola	2,58,220	2,58,540
	Total	10,20,20,259	10,20,20,259

THE ESPLANADE AND THE RAILWAYS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

It is to be regretted that another attempt has been made to open up the question of the Railway terminus at Colaba. No doubt the formation of the line is a serious nuisance, aggravated, however, by an abuse which ought to be promptly remedied. Why railway engines should be permitted to burn coal or coke emitting a dense and most disagreeable smoke we are at a loss to understand, but we can hardly wonder at it when we see the Municipal Commissioner's own monstrous steam roller puffing its abominations into the windows of the houses in its route. It is hardly a fair attempt to excite a popular outcry at the moment when the inconvenience is at its height and the compensating advantages not yet visibly apparent; but even now we may ask whether any one of the crowd assembled on the Esplanade on Tuesday suffered in any way whatever from the scores of earth trains passing just between them and the Bay? Apart from any question of rivalry between the owners of land north and south of the Fort, the objections to the Colaba station are trivial in the extreme, considering that Bombay lives on the external trade coming to it as the great port of India. There is surely a wonderful squeamishness in the horror expressed at such "sounds of honest labour" as the occasional whistle of a railway engine—and for all purposes of traffic when the line is once completed, a comparatively small number of trains will suffice.

When the reclamation is completed the noise will be much reduced,—as for the smoke there is but one answer, burn coke—and a very considerable space will be added to the Esplanade with a far better and sweeter foreshore than has ever been enjoyed within memory of "the oldest inhabitant." Some who were at first greatly opposed to the line are now convinced that even in respect of the facilities afforded for recreation and enjoyment we gain more than we lose, for without the solid advantages which the railway affords the reclamation certainly could never have been carried out at all, nor could we have hoped for a new road to relieve the crowded traffic of Girgaum.

Even were the inconveniences far greater than they are, every reflecting man would see that in depriving the wharves and bunders to the south of the Fort of all connection with the railway system of India a great waste of our resources would be incurred. The public need not concern themselves with any question as between one land company or another, the public interests require that free competition should keep the charges of all companies to their fair natural level, and this is quite as much a social question, and one of more importance, than that put forward so ostentatiously in the name of the public. If Bombay is not to remain the dearest and worst supplied place in the Presidency, we must economise all our resources, and do what we can to encourage the healthy enterprize which supplies our common daily wants of food for man and fodder for beast. There can be no more mischievous policy than to attempt to crowd all this traffic artificially into one locality.

The objection we admit is most regal in its form. The Band Stand was brought some year or two ago in close proximity to the Cotton Green, which had been the seat of the trade in the staple to which Bombay owes so much of its prosperity, for at least a quarter of a century—just as a certain king of Spain is said to have brought his royal chair too near the fire.

It may be only our want of sympathy with such an assumption of right divine, but we do think that it is unreasonable to ask the cotton trade or the fire to remove themselves out of the way of the intruder.

Bombay, to meet the greatness that is coming upon her, must utilize all her resources, and certainly cannot afford to sacrifice any of them for a mere crochet, in no way affecting the health or the ventilation of the Fort.

X.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXPLOSION ON BOARD AN AUSTRIAN FRIGATE.—LOSS OF 400 LIVES.

LONDON, 22nd Feb.

The addresses from Parliament in reply to the speech from the Throne have been presented to Her Majesty in the usual manner.

The illness of Prince Leopold continues.

The election of Messrs. Eaton and Hill for Coventry has been declared valid.

Baron Rothschild has been elected for the City of London, without opposition.

The Austrian frigate *Radetzky* has blown up near Lissa, resulting in the loss of 400 lives.

Latest advices from Paris state that the excitement concerning the Belgian Railway question is subsiding, and the tone of the French Press is now more moderate.

The steamer *Bengal* with the outward Indian Mails left Suez for Bombay on the 21st instant 10 p. m. (4 hours after contract time.)

The Homeward Bombay mail of the 7th instant, reached Suez on the 20th idem.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 23rd Feb.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Chichester Fortescue said that Government had decided to release 49 Fenian prisoners, but 32, who were in custody, were still to be detained.

Sir H. L. Bulwer gave notice of a motion regarding the present relations between England and America.

Latest advices from Spain state that General Prim has declared in the Cortes that a Bourbon dynasty shall never reascend the throne of Spain.

General Serrano is now forming a Cabinet.

THE BUDGET.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FOR SIMLA.

(By special telegram for the "Bombay Gazette.")

CALCUTTA, 23rd Feb., 3 p.m.

Sir Richard Temple, the Financial Minister, will introduce his Budget on the 6th March, or at the latest on the 13th.

The Viceroy will probably leave for Simla on the 20th March.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

FRESH TROUBLES IN SOUTHERN TURKISTAN.

(By special telegram for the "Bombay Gazette.")

LAHORE, 23rd Feb., 8-37 a.m.

Eusoof Khan, son of Mahomed Azim Khan (the ex-Ameer of Afghanistan), availing himself of the absence of Sirdar Alum Khan, who had gone to Tashkurghan, has occupied Khilm and Tukhtapool. He has written to his father calling upon him to join him soon; and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan has accordingly fled to Turkistan by the Bajour route. Mahomed Azim Khan is still at Dour near Banoo, seeking anxiously for an opportunity to escape.

Neither the date nor the place of the Viceroy's and the Ameer's proposed interview has yet been fixed. The Ameer is again entangled in the affairs of Turkistan.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(By telegram from Galle.)

HONGKONG, 8th Feb.

Malwa	670.	Market firm.
Old Patna	660	Speculative demand.
New Do.	698	

ON AN ODIOUS COMPARISON.

Sir Richard Temple at the Trades Association dinner at Calcutta defended the Indian Government from the charge of over-legislation, and, to prove his case, compared the legislation of the preceding year done in India with that of the English Parliament. I do not wish here to discuss the question whether our laws are too few or too many; but only to enter a vigorous protest against that mistake into which we are all so prone to fall, of comparing the work done here with that done in England. We are too apt to disregard the difference between the two countries and endeavour to force English ideas and customs on this country, or at any rate, laws, customs, and ideas measured, as it were, with an English yard-measure. And the more the work of Government is carried on in London the more is this very *English* error likely to prevail. People who live only in the presidency towns, and who there see daily thousands of native merchants dealing on a perfect footing of equality with their English fellow merchants, who see rows of shops kept by natives speaking English and adopting many English customs, are too apt to form their idea of the natives of the country from those whom they meet every day and think they see a thriving native trading middle-class who, in intelligence and culture, may not be afraid to be compared to the lower middle class of England. But it is just because of the real absence of any such middle class in the country that all such comparison between the two nations is impossible. Let the populations of up-country towns of from five to ten thousand inhabitants be regarded for a moment side by side with such populations in England. On the one side see a crowd of ill-fed, uneducated peasants, having no clothing but a garment—very little removed in its simplicity from our first parents' primitive apron of fig-leaves—with no ideas beyond the procuring of the day's necessary food; who have probably no idea of the Government beyond the village authorities who collect the revenue, with, perhaps, a vague remembrance of a "White Sirkar" who travels about in a tent, and who will or will not redress their grievances and punish their enemies according to some unknown Shastras of his own. Besides these we have a few Brahmins who can read and write, and probably know the name of the Governor for the time being, and to whom the Government is very unpleasant as preventing them from being fed and cherished by the humbler castes in the way their holiness deserves. To fill up our village community, we have, say forty or fifty tradesmen of one caste who can read and write a language of their own but not that of the country, who are, perhaps, in some things a little more enlightened than the cultivators, but who, beyond their trade transactions, have no aspirations. This state of things is improving, of course, in towns of the sort I have taken for an example, as in every such town there is a school where boys of all castes and classes learn; but do not think that the above is an untrue picture of the populations of our towns as they actually are now. Besides, an English town of the same size has its rows of shops, its twenty or thirty highly educated professional men, with its tradesmen and higher class of artisans who can understand the why and the wherefore of the laws that are made, who discuss them at their club, and write about them in their local paper; while, very probably, the workmen, albeit many of them—as an Englishman I blush to own it—cannot read and write, discuss in their own fashion at their Saturday evening's meeting, at the favourite public, the character, if not of the law at any rate of the law-givers. How can we compare anything, law-making especially, that is done in the two countries? No one can know better than Sir Richard Temple that the vaunted progress in civilization of India and her people is as yet but surface deep. The people, that is the ryots and up-country traders, are very much what they were a hundred or five hundred years ago. They eat the same food out of the same style of vessel, cooked in the same manner their forefathers cooked it. They live in the same style of mud hut and wear the same scanty clothing. They are victims to the same superstitions, and are, I really believe, but very little more enlightened than their ancestors. I think that this is too little remembered by all classes of Englishmen in this country. We are very fond of boasting of the wonderful progress the country has made, and point triumphantly to the alumni of our colleges and our system of railroads. The first have not yet made their weight felt in the country; the influence of the second, though more apparent (out of the Presidency towns), is one which is slow in its working. The very fact of there being such extremes in the country as the educated

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

and mercantile classes in the Presidency towns, and the wretchedly ignorant semi-barbarian country populations, is one which must necessarily make the work of legislation harder. The work of legislation in two countries such as England and India (it seems absurd to utter such a truism) cannot be compared, when we recollect that in the one country the laws are made by the people through their representatives, in the other by rulers of an alien race. But on this point I do not wish here to enlarge. I, for my part, cannot see why the Government are accused of excessive legislation when the whole of the Acts in force can be included in five moderate-sized volumes. It is a question, however, far beyond my humble powers to discuss. The Indian ryot is a long-suffering animal, and I verily believe he prefers old abuses, by which he is a sufferer, to the improvements introduced by an enlightened British Government which he doesn't understand, and I would conclude with reminding our statesmen of that very homely but indisputably true proverb—"You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." F.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

UMBALLA, 16TH FEBRUARY.

As usual at this time of the year I have little to communicate, save details of military movements. I mentioned in my last latter that the 77th Regiment were to proceed from here to Agra in wings by railway on 10th and 11th. The arrangement was duly carried out. On the 12th, 13th, and 14th, the 41st Regiment arrived here by railway from Agra under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Rowlands at the hours respectively of 9-40 P.M., 9 P.M., and 8 P.M. Through the injudicious arrangements of the Agra authorities, the different divisions did not start from Agra station till 9 P.M., which entailed their arriving here after dark, when it was impossible for them to get out other baggage than their bedding or to pitch their tents. Fortunately for them a camp had, in view of the chance of their arriving late, been pitched for them within a stone's throw of the railway station, and the men were thus made tolerably comfortable for the night. The 41st are now encamped close to the railway station, and marched by wings on the 17th and 18th for Subathoo, where they will arrive on the 24th and 25th respectively. It is intended to despatch three companies of the 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs about the 20th to Solon, near Dugshai, in order to go through the annual course of musketry instruction. There seems, however, to be some doubts whether on account of the inclemency of the weather in the hills just now this intention will, after all, be carried out. Under any circumstances the main body of the Buffs will march from here about the middle of next month. The 4th Company of Sappers and Miners under command of Lieutenant Ward, R.E., lately on service beyond the Indus, will arrive here about the 19th, and will proceed at once by railway to Mozuffernuggur, from which place they will march to join the head-quarters of the corps at present employed in constructing the roads near Chukrata. The 35th N. I., under Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, arrived here from Saugor by railway at 9 A.M. on the 11th, and 8 A.M. on the 12th. They continue their march to Meean Meer to-morrow. The 12th N. I., under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Stevens, which arrived here by railway on the 30th and 31st January from Allahabad, marched for Sealkote on the 5th February, and arrived at Phillour on the 12th. The 29th N. I., under Major Gordon, which continued their march for Jhelum on the 3rd, arrived at Phillour on the 9th. Two companies of the 1st Goorkhas from Lahore are to be despatched to Simla so as to arrive at that place on the 1st April.

Second Captain Ford, R. A., passed through here yesterday *en route* to Meean Meer, where he is to succeed Second Captain A. Dixon as Adjutant. Captain Dixon comes to Umballa to succeed Captain Hawkins, who quits the Horse Artillery on promotion to the rank of First Captain. Captain Hawkins goes to Meean Meer to do duty in the Officers' Battery. I hear from Barrackpore that Lieut. Edmonds, recently transferred from Barrack Master at that station to Barrack Master at Kussowlie, has passed the medical board and is going home on sick certificate. There is, therefore, a vacancy in the Barrack Department to be filled up. Brigadier Generals Vaughan and Wilde left here by train on the 11th, the former to assume the command of the Gwalior District, and the latter the post of Military Secretary to Government at Madras. The Brigade Majorship at Dinapore will become vacant on the 1st March. The new Brigade Major is to be Local Major Eteson of the Buffs, who, during the temporary absence of Captain Morgan with the Huzara Field Force, officiated for some months as Brigade Major at Morar. The company of the 92nd Highlanders at Govindgurh has been, or in a few days will be, relieved by another company of the same regiment. Major Dawson, 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, has joined from England. Since commencing this letter I have learnt that three companies of the Buffs will, it is certain, march from here to Dugshai about the 20th. From Dugshai the officer in command, who will probably be Major Dawson, will proceed to Solon accompanied by the surgeon of the detachment, in order to see if the men can be encamped there for rifle practice.

I forget whether I have told you in a former letter that the section fied about the 1st April. We are told by the *Pioneer* that Major General Beatson is to succeed Major General Becher here, but we have heard nothing authentic on the subject.

Being in the midst of Lent we are of course very dull, but as soon as that season is over, the 106th Light Infantry intend to give an evening party, and the 21st Hussars a ball.

The postal arrangements are still most atrocious, the newspapers of two successive days frequently arriving on the same date. The following are some of the prices in the bazaar to-day.

Whole grain	14	seers per	rupee.
Broken do.	13	do.	do.
Adowar	11	do.	do.
Maida	9	do.	do.
Soojee	6	do.	do.
Atta	11½	do.	do.

RAJCOTE, 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE hot weather appears fast approaching, and the clouds of dust that are occasionally puffed up by the strong winds that prevail are certainly annoying. The station, however, continues healthy, though there is no saying what may happen two months hence, when we may expect the hot weather to be at its height, and there appears every indication of a severe hot season. The harvest of the late crops is likely to be above what was expected.

Shopkeeping appears the mania here just now. About a year ago there was one solitary shop from which one could get his supplies and stores; there are two now, and likely to be more, and the competition thus caused benefits the public. There is no end to the erection of buildings all over the station bazaar, and this gives constant and remunerative employment to masons, carpenters, and coolees. The new tank that was excavated near the station bazaar is failing, and requires deepening in order to retain water all the year round.

At a Court of Sessions held last Tuesday, a Scindee Jad was convicted of the offence of rape and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; and a duffedar, lately in the Federal Seebundy, W. D., was on his own confession found guilty of having cut off his wife's nose, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The latter seemed to pride himself in having committed the deed, and considered that he was entitled to punish his wife in that manner for infidelity. The example made of him, though severe, was necessary, in order to prevent the commission of that horrid and cowardly deed, which I hear is pretty common among the lower classes. There are two other trials to come off soon, in one of which a woman of the Coonbee caste is charged with having brutally murdered her husband. That such grave offences should be taken up and disposed of by the Agency Courts is nothing but right, since it is the practice in Talookdaree Courts generally to visit offenders of this description with fine only, which does not act as a punishment and deter others from committing similar offences.

The post of Kamdar of Gondul has been conferred upon a Naghur named Dooleerai Rughoonathrai. He was formerly Judicial Sheristedar to the Political Agent, and is a man of some standing and position in the province. It would be premature to say that reforms must follow his appointment, as it remains to be seen whether he has the capacity and firmness of will to attempt to carry out with boldness the reforms that are so urgently needed, the first and foremost of which is the removal from the talooka of the men who have for some time past had an active but covert management in its affairs, because so long as they are there the efforts of the ablest man would by underhand means and intrigues be undoubtedly thwarted.

In consequence of the return of Major Law, 1st Political Agent, Major Parr, who was officiating in that appointment, has been appointed to act as 3rd Political Agent in charge W. D., has taken charge. Mr. Kristnajee Luximon, 2nd Extra Political Assistant, and one of the ablest and most conscientious native officials I have seen, is to be promoted to 1st Extra Assistant, vice Mr. Mukundrai; Mr. Geedhurlall succeeds as 2nd; and Mr. James Crowley as 3rd Extra Assistant. The fourth, I hear, is to be conferred upon Mr. Keshowrao Bhaskurjee, now local Assistant at Drappa.

INVENTIONS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces:—

Mr. A. F. Osler, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, for improvements in lamps for burning hydro-carbon oils.

Mr. T. Rose, of Oxton, in the county of Chester, England, iron founder, and Mr. R. E. Gibson, of New Brighton, in the same county, merchant, for an improved mode of treating cotton seed to obtain oil therefrom, and in machinery employed therein.

Mr. R. J. Morison, of 2, Great Saint Helens, Bishopgate Street, City of London, merchant, for improvements in cotton gins.

Mr. Daniel West, of 69, Euston Square, in the county of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, for an improvement in presses.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Two reports of select committees, we observe, were presented to the Legislative Council at its weekly meeting last Friday; the final report of the select Committee on the Articles of War Bill, by the Commander-in-Chief, and that on the Emigration of Coolies Bill by Mr. Gordon Forbes. Sir George Couper moved that the select committee's report on the Village Police Bill, N. W. Provinces, be taken into consideration. Sir Richard Temple moved for leave to introduce a Police Superannuation Fund's Bill. He said that the various police forces in India had certain deductions made from the pay of the men who became thereby entitled to a certain scale of pensions. This arrangement had been found, however, to give an immense deal of trouble in the framing of the accounts of every man, and was otherwise inconvenient. It was now proposed to abolish these funds, and to guarantee on behalf of the Government the pensions which the men would otherwise have received; they would obtain greater security for their pensions, and would regard the measure as quite as satisfactory; and, on the other hand, the financial convenience of the Police Department would be consulted. The pay of the men would have to be revised so as to bring out approximately amount equal to the net amount which they now received after the present deductions. He had, therefore, with the full concurrence of his colleague in charge of the Home Department, Mr. Strachey, brought in this Bill. This was the only new measure introduced, and the Council adjourned to Friday next.

A HARDSHIP IN THE COVENANTED SERVICE LEAVE RULES.

THE following correspondence is officially published:—

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, dated 26th October, 1868.

'From an examination of the several statements which have been furnished to us regarding Covenanted Civil Servants at present on leave in England, and of other cases brought to our notice, a hardship in the new Leave Rules has come to light.

Under the old rules, one year's leave on medical certificate not only counted as service and residence for pension, but was so counted as qualifying for furlough. For instance, an officer who had served and resided for nine years, and who had also taken one year's leave on medical certificate, was credited with ten years' service and residence, and was entitled to three years' furlough. All officers, therefore, who took leave on medical certificate under the old rules did so in the full assurance that one year of such leave counted as service and residence, not only towards pension, but as qualifying for furlough.

Under the new rules, so far as residence for pension is concerned, compensation has been made for the abolition of the above rule, by shortening the period of residence for pension by one year. But in regard to the qualification for furlough, no such compensation has been made. Under these rules, all leave taken under medical certificate, even under the old rules, is not only not allowed to count as service and residence, but is deducted from the amount of furlough earned by the prescribed period of service. For example, an officer of nine years' actual service and residence, who has in addition taken one year's leave on medical certificate instead of being entitled to three year's furlough, is entitled to only one year's furlough and must serve three years more before he is entitled to two years' furlough. Similarly an officer who had completed nine years' actual service, and had besides taken two years' leave under medical certificate, instead of being entitled, as he was under the old rules, to three years' furlough, must, under the new, serve three years more before he can get any furlough at all. There is no doubt that the new rule has caused great disappointment owing to this retrospective effect being given to it.

Without advocating the maintenance of the old rule, which allowed one year's leave on medical certificate to count as service and residence, both for furlough and pension, it would appear but fair to rule that, in the case of officers who have under the old rules taken leave on medical certificate, one year of such leave should not be debited against any furlough which might otherwise be due under the new rules, although it should still remain part of the total [illegible] maximum amount of furlough that can be taken in the whole course of service. If this were allowed, the rule that furlough should not be renewed until three years from the termination of previous furlough of more than three months' duration, would not thereby be altered.

It has also been represented that some of the hardship which the new rules inflict on officers who have by taking leave under the old rules used up all the leave to their credit, might be mitigated by a slight alteration of the rule by which furlough is placed to credit. Instead of one year's furlough being credited after every four years' actual service, it is desired that for each period of actual service a proportionate amount of furlough at the above rate may be placed at credit; for instance, that three months' furlough may be credited after each year's actual service. The rules and restrictions under which furlough may be taken when at credit would not be altered.

When officers took furlough under the old rules, they could not foresee what would be the effect under the new rules. For example, an officer who lately took three years' furlough under the old rules, and has no more at credit, now finds that if in the course of three years from his return he falls sick, he must lose his appointment, and be reduced to subsistence allowance, although his furlough allowances under the old rules were only £500 per annum, while under the new they might have been £1,200 per annum. Under the old rules he could have taken immediately after his return, if he had fallen sick, fifteen months' leave, extendable to twenty, on half pay up to £1,000 a year, keeping his appointment, which leave might have been extended to three years with loss of appointment, and an allowance of £500 per annum for the last sixteen months.

The suggested alteration is not one of principle, and it will not give any one a day's more leave than the rules as they stand. It is a mere question of detail as to the method of bringing furlough to credit.

It may be noticed in regard to the first point that, in the case of military officers, whatever leave was taken under the old rules on medical certificate is not debited against furlough otherwise at credit,—*vide* example (2) to Rule XXIV. of the Military Leave Rules.

The second concession is not so much required by military officers, as, in addition to the leave which Civilians can get, they are able to obtain general leave under Chapter II., retaining their appointments and drawing half pay.

On these grounds, we ask your sanction to the issue of the following orders:—

I.—"A Covenanted Civil Servant who has taken leave on medical certificate under leave rules prior to those of 1868, shall not be debited with such leave, up to the limit of one year, against furlough which would otherwise be at his credit. All such leave shall, however, be included in the maximum amount of six years fixed in Rule II. of the Rules of 1868.

II.—"For Rule III. of the Leave Rules of 1868, the following rule is substituted:—

"Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer at the proportional rate of one year's furlough for every four years of actual service."

From the Secretary of State, to the Government of India, dated 6th January 1869.

'I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated 26th October last, No. 287, requesting sanction to the issue of the following orders:—[See above.] The issue of the orders proposed is sanctioned.'

RESOLUTION.—The following is an illustration of the rules which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

A. has completed an actual service of 21 years, 2 months and 10 days. He has had 15 months' sick leave under old rules and 3 years' furlough. A. has secured by his actual service 5 years, 3 months and 17 days' furlough. Against this must be debited 3 years' furlough and 3 months of the 15 months' sick leave, leaving at A.'s credit 2 years and 17 days' furlough. But as this added to the 3 years' furlough and 15 months' sick leave already taken would exceed the aggregate of 6 years by 3 months and 17 days, the excess must be deducted, leaving at A.'s credit one year and 9 months' furlough.

In this illustration sick leave does not include leave within Indian limits, under the rules of May 1843 which leave has been declared, in a Resolution, No. 3477, passed in this department on the 5th November 1868, to be actual service.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 246
Vingorla	232 to 234
Dharwar, Sawginned	265 to 266
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	267 to 268
Hingunghat	279 to 280
Broach N.G.	262 to 264
Do. M.G.	283 to 284
Veeravul	252 to 254
Khandeish Barsee	265 to 266

Ready sales 1,275 Candies. Market advancing.

THE PERIOD OF PROBATION FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

THE following is a letter from the Secretary of State for India, to the Governor General in Council, dated 6th January 1869:—

"I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter, dated the 10th of October 1868, No. 387, paragraph 1, submitting your proceedings, showing that you have determined that, under no circumstances whatever, shall the period of probation for the Staff Corps exceed a second twelve months.

The circumstances of the case, out of which the question thus decided has arisen, are as follows:— was appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern of the , on probation for the Staff Corps, from the 30th of August 1867; and almost immediately afterwards, he obtained six months' leave of absence to Calcutta, from the 10th of October 1867 to the 10th of April 1868, to enable him to study the native languages, as he had not passed the examination by the higher standard in Hindustani. On the 8th of April, he was granted an extension of three months for the same purpose, to the 10th of July.

"In the meantime, your Excellency referred to the Secretary of State the question whether the period of probation in a military appointment required to qualify an officer for admission to the Staff Corps should include leave taken in India, and Sir Stafford Northcote decided that all leave, except privilege leave, should be excluded from the year's probation, but that the date of final admission to the Staff Corps need not be affected on that account.

"At the conclusion of his nine months' leave of absence , having up to that time failed to pass the examination, applied to have his period of probation extended for six months; and the Commander-in-Chief pointed out that such an extension, making the period of probation 18 months, would, with the addition of his nine months' leave, be equivalent to a period of 27 months' probation in the case of this officer.

"Your Excellency thereupon directed that, if did not pass the examination within two months (his twelve months' probation having nearly expired), he should be remanded to his regiment and struck off the list of probationers, and you determined that in no case should the period of probation exceed a second twelve months.

"I quite concur in the action which your Excellency has taken in this matter. In permitting leave of absence to be excluded from the period of probation, it was obviously not contemplated by Sir Stafford Northcote that a case might occur in which leave would be granted for the express purpose of studying to pass the examinations, and that, by the exemption of this leave from the twelve months' probation, the period for qualifying might be considerably extended. Leave of absence, if granted to a probationer for the purpose of study, must be held to count as part of the year's probation.

"It is evident that such a case can only occur when an exception is made to the general rule that an officer must pass in the higher standard before he can be admitted as a probationer. In that event, however, it may be a question how long an Officer should be allowed, for purposes of study, to be absent from his regiment, where he has other duties of which he must have learnt the due performance before he can be qualified for the Staff Corps.

"In approving of your Excellency's decision that a second period of twelve months' probation shall in no case be exceeded, I desire that, except under very special circumstances, the existing regulation shall not be departed from, namely, that the period of probation shall be limited to one year, at the end of which the candidate, if not qualified for admission to the Staff Corps, must be remanded to his regiment."—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—On account of the Holi Holidays the Small Cause Court was closed yesterday and will not be opened till Monday next.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman was on Sunday last run over by a carriage at the Carnac Bunder. She was severely hurt, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.—We understand that Messrs. Ormiston and LeMessurier have tendered their resignation as members of the Drainage Commission.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake at the close of last week was 51 feet 2 inches; on the corresponding date of last year it was 52 feet 6 inches.

INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European line yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople, and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez.

WEATHER REPORT.—We see from the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th February that the weather had been rather hot. The crops of wheat, jow, &c., were reported to be fair in all the talookas. The state of public health was good, and cattle generally free from disease.

THE VERY REV. D. M. GOMES, who has hitherto been acting as Vicar General in Bombay of the Archbishop of Goa, has now, we are informed, been confirmed in that post. His Grace has also nominated the Rev. D. F. Rodrigues d'Monte, to be Vicar of the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim, vice Rev. G. F. D'Silva, removed.

THE REV. A. V. LISBOA, Vicar of the Cathedral of N. S. da Gloria at Mazagon, has been promoted by His Grace the Archbishop of Goa to the post of Vicar General of the Bishopric of Cochin and Superior of the Archbishopric of Cranganor, which appointments were recently held by two European ecclesiastics separately. We learn that His Grace in doing so has expressed a high sense of the attainments and personal qualities which fit the Rev. Mr. Lisboa for the government of two of the most extensive dioceses under the See of Goa.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H E. the Governor at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	"Victoria"	Riviere.
Overture	"Il Conte d'Essey"	Mercadotte.
Selection (Op.)	"La Vie Parisienne"	Offenbach.
Valse	"The Hussars"	Hartmann.
Selection	"La Sonnambula"	Bellini.
Quadrille	"Herold"	Strauss.
Galop	"Mugby Junction"	Coote.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ.—The following passengers proceed by the s. s. *Neera*, Captain Hanscom, which leaves Bombay for Suez to-day:—Captain and Mrs. Lyon and 2 children, Miss Murray, Mrs. Robinson and 3 children, Colonel and Mrs. Taylor and 4 children, Mrs. Packe, Miss Fuller, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Colonel Waddington, Colonel Travers, Colonel Shuldham, Major Brereton, Captain and Mrs. Balfour and 3 children, Captain Wells, Rev. W. Schoolbred, Lieutenant Waudby, Lieutenant Hay, Mr. Wright, Mr. Walters, Signor Desiré, Mr. Moory, Mr. Gimblet, Mr. N. Addis, and Mr. U. Addis.

CONVICTION UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—The Officiating Inspector in Chief, Cotton Department, in a letter dated the 23rd instant, submitted for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council a quarterly statement of cases disposed of under Act 9 of 1863, from which it appears that in December last a Bhattia named Jewjee Veerjee was charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police with offering adulterated cotton for compression, contrary to section 8 of the Act, and was on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200. This was the only case.

VEHAR WATER.—Dr. I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, in a letter dated the 17th instant submitted to Government a table showing the results of the summary analysis of Vehar Water, drawn from the supply pipe in the laboratory of the Grant Medical College on the 1st idem:—

	Grains per gallon.
Total solid matter	7·84
Loss by ignition—Volatile matter	·49
Organic matter	·45
(Estimated from the quantity of Oxygen required for its Oxidation.)	
Earthy Salts	4·33
(Estimated as carbonate of lime.)	
Chlorine	·70

No nitrates or sulphates free of nitrous acid present.

A NEW DODGE.—Yesterday an employé of an office in the Fort was sent to the Oriental Bank to get a cheque cashed for Rs. 200. He received the money, all in silver, and was returning to the office when, near Watson's establishment, he was accosted by a Banian who asked him—very politely—to exchange a rupee (which he held in his hand) for one which had on it "a male stamp." The stupid fellow immediately untied the handkerchief which contained the money, and taking out a rupee handed it to the Banian. The latter, however, said that it was not the one that he wanted, which was for a neck ornament for his child; and he therefore asked to be allowed to select one for himself. This the poor dupe permitted, and the Banian commenced searching for the desired coin, which after some little delay he said he had found; and he thanked the man for his kindness. The man then returned to the office, when it was discovered that the money was deficient by Rs. 11. We are informed that a similar trick was played a short time ago, which resulted in a loss of Rs. 5. It is conjectured that the missing money was adroitly extracted and concealed in the sleeve of the delinquent's dress whilst in the act of searching for the coin.

THE BHORE GHAUT ACCIDENT COMMISSION.

THE following letter, respecting the appointment of a native member of the commission of enquiry into the late accident at the Reversing station, G. I. P. Railway, has been sent to us for publication:—

To Colonel M. K. KENNEDY, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railway Departments, Bombay.

SIR,—I have been instructed by the managing committee of the Bombay Association to request you to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council the advisability of nominating one or more native members to the commission recently appointed by Government to enquire into the causes of the late accident at the Bhore Ghaut reversing station, which was attended with fearful loss of life, and the best means of preventing such disasters. The committee are of opinion that by associating competent native gentlemen with the European members who have been nominated by Government, the commission will secure public confidence, and will be able to prosecute their enquiries more efficiently.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sd.) NOUROZJEE FURDOONJEE, Secretary.

Bombay Association Office, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, 15th February 1869.

The following is the resolution of Government [illegible] the above:—

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor [illegible] is pleased to appoint Dosabhoy Fran[illegible] Justice of the Peace, to be a member of the C[illegible] nominated in Government Resolution No [illegible] the 29th January 1869, to enquire into th[illegible] at the Bhore Ghaut."

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

WE append an official statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of January 1869.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
2,182,152	7,20,585	British India	Liverpool.
263,536	84,099	Steamer Columbian*	„
1,006,488	3,21,530	Do. Gunga †	„
1,842,904	6,44,11[illegible]	Thorndean	„
192,080	51,355	Steamer Baroda	„
672,672	2,27,625	Do. Golconda	„
1,093,624	3,54,669	Do. Krishna	„
2,710,008	9,[illegible]9,971	Persia	„
2,496,086	8,32,095	Coimbatore	„
478,128	1,58,635	Steamer Carnatic	„
258,325	86,420	Do. Salsette	„
39,200	13,[illegible]00	Do. Columbian*	Havre.
83,104	29,680	Do. Baroda	„
1,29[illegible],688	4,46,334	L'Alegro	„
39,200	12,250	Steamer Golconda	„
21,168	7,560	Do. Golconda	Marseilles.
107,800	35,750	Do. Krishna	„
206,976	72,320	Do. Krishna	Havre.
1,044,680	3,56,530	Loochoo	„
19,600	7,000	Steamer Carnatic	Marseilles.
156,800	55,000	Do. Carnatic	Havre.
98,000	33,800	Do. Salsette	„
89,656	23,705	Do. Columbian*	Trieste.
18,200	5,688	Do. Gunga †	„
58,800	19,500	Do. Baroda	„
57,232	19,690	Do. Golconda	„
211,400	60,675	Do. Krishna	„
29,400	9,975	Do. Carnatic	„
235,200	74,500	Do. Gunga †	Genoa.
39,200	14,000	Do. Krishna	„
19,600	7,0[illegible]	Do. Carnatic	„
38[illegible],092	1,21,215	Do. Orissa ‡	China.
251,216	77,362	Do. China	„
58,800	18,100	Do. Madras	„
38,808	12,[illegible]22	Do. Gunga †	Suez.
214,932	66,885	Do. Krishna	„
14,896	4,807	Do. Carnatic	„
18,026,354 or Candies $22,902\frac{313}{392}$	60,14,247		

* Left Bombay on the 26th December 1868.
† Left Bombay on the 19th December 1868.
‡ Left Bombay on the 24th December 1868.

ADDRESS TO BISHOP DOUGLAS.

THE subjoined address was presented on Friday, by the Clergy of the English Church at the Presidency, to their Diocesan:—

To the Right Reverend HENRY ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay.

We, the undersigned, Clergy of the English Church labouring in and around Bombay, beg to tender to your Lordship our hearty and respectful congratulations on your arrival in India. Deprived as we have been for a long interval of any Episcopal aid and advice, we hail your advent with more than ordinary satisfaction.

We have learnt, with feelings of unmixed pleasure, of the love and esteem in which you were held by all classes of the community during the lengthened tenure of your high office in the diocese of Capetown; and we feel sure that the distinguishing qualities for which you have been so long admired there will shine with no diminished lustre among us—the loving care for Christ's poor, the zeal for the spread of His Kingdom among the surrounding heathen, the energy in fostering all schemes for the education of the young and ignorant, and the loyalty in maintaining unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of our beloved Church.

Feeling, therefore, that in every difficulty or trouble we shall, one and all, find in your Lordship a loving father, ever ready with consolation and advice, we beg to reiterate the expression of our hearty welcome to you on your arrival, and to subscribe ourselves, your Lordship's dutiful servants.

(Signed) C. H. LEIGH-LYE, Archdeacon;
and fifteen other clergymen.

His Lordship replied to the following effect:—

He thanked the Clergy very heartily for their Address. In the discharge of the duties of the office to which he trusted that God had called him, the kind feelings which they had expressed would give him no little encouragement. He looked for their aid and sympathy, and he trusted that no day would pass without their praying for him, and without his praying for them.

In one respect, no doubt, his position involved less trial than theirs. They were tied to their stations under every disadvantage of an Indian charge; while the very nature of his diocese required him to move, at times, from one part of his diocese to another, and so to escape from a good deal which was most trying in this climate.

But, in other respects, the burden of his office as a Bishop was no doubt greater. He would not enlarge upon this; but in asking their prayers, he had not used a mere customary form, but had spoken under a feeling of his solemn obligations.

The Clergy had referred to his loyalty to the doctrine and discipline of their beloved Church. He felt deeply the importance of such loyalty. It was quite evident that India was passing through a great crisis. Not only was there an awakening of intellect, promoted by education and other influences now so actively at work, but it was also very manifest that something more than a mere system of truth was called for, to meet the thoughts of men, and to satisfy their cravings. He had no faith that much would be done by Christianity when treated only as an intellectual system to be taught: this teaching ought to be regarded as part of the work of a kingdom which was to be propagated. He hoped, therefore, that they might work together, as brethren engaged in one common undertaking, to extend the Kingdom of our Lord and make His Church flourish.

It was, he believed, the special mission of the Church of England in India to give to India a church. He trusted that her Clergy would faithfully adhere to her doctrine and discipline, and would so labour together with one heart and one mind, that their light might shine before men and glorify their Father in heaven.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd instant, in noticing the departure of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, you have very correctly stated that His Grace, in declining the services of the P. and O. Co.'s tug steamer *Bandora*, had said that the boat which was to convey him on board the mail steamer was placed at his disposal by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Circumstances having since transpired showing that the boat was not sent by His Excellency, and that His Grace had been shamefully imposed upon by some busy-body or other, and duped into the belief that it was so sent, and the fact having been noted by many that the boat was not such as did honour either to the supposed giver or the receiver, I beg you will allow me to ask the powers whom it may concern, and in particular the authorities at the Dockyard, from which the boat was despatched (without their knowledge, I am sure) to state whether there is any foundation for believing that the boat was sent to His Grace by order of His Excellency the Governor. You will observe that it is important that this matter should be exposed, because should it turn out that the story was a misrepresentation, His Excellency may inquire as to how such a liberty came to be taken with his name. The boat was such a one as the Archbishop might have hired for less than a couple of rupees.

A PORTUGUESE.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GAMES.

SELDOM, if ever, has there been such a gathering on the Esplanade as was seen on Tuesday afternoon, when the east side of Rotton Row was crowded for nearly its entire length with an assemblage of all races and classes to witness the sports, the fame of which had spread over the island for some days before. Certainly Rotton Row had never seen such an assemblage for such a purpose, for the sight was a new one, at least at that place of fashionable resort. The idea of soldiers' and sailors' games was originated during the late meeting of the Western India Turf Club, when a few gentlemen proposed to raise a fund for the purpose of affording some amusement for soldiers, European and native, the sailors in port, and others. As soon as the proposal became known it was received with the liveliest interest and favour, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the sports, consisting of the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, W. Collum, Esq., Col. S. Thacker, Lieut. Col. C. Elgee, Capt. G. F. Henry, T. M. Filgate, Esq., F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Lieut. Bainbridge, R.N., A. Crawford, Esq., and T. E. Taylor, Esq., with James Dodds, Esq., as honorary secretary. His Excellency Sir W. R. Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., and Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B., readily consented to become patrons of the movement; and when the subscription list was opened rupees poured in plentifully. A well filled exchequer is, of course, necessary for the success of such a movement, and the committee, being encouraged by the prospect of a good purse, drew up without delay an attractive programme and prize list. The committee must have bestowed a deal of time and labour to the arrangements, for the sports came off in less then a fortnight after the movement was originated, and were a most decided success. As we have said there was an immense gathering of people on Tuesday afternoon. A large marquée had been erected within the Oval near the Band-stand, with seats for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. This tent was filled by a gay assemblage, and was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, Commodore Sir Leopold Health, besides members of Council, Judges, and other high officials. The road skirting Rotton Row was covered by a large number of carriages, from which the occupants viewed the games; and above the mixed crowd was to be seen Jack in his white uniform perched picturesquely amongst the bright green leaves of the trees.

The sports commenced by trials of skill and strength in throwing the cricket ball and putting the shot. Several natives entered the putting the 24-pounder contest, but though strong fellows, they had no chance beside the Europeans. The natives turned out strong in all the contests open to them; but they must have left the ground somewhat disappointed, for with Europeans they had but scant success; only in one contest open to Europeans and natives did the latter carry off a prize, namely, the second prize for the ½ mile race. Some natives proved themselves to be good jumpers; but could not stand before Privates Evans and Young, who gained the prizes for running high jump. In the running, also, there were some smart natives, but unfortunately for them they failed to obtain prizes when competing with Europeans. Their failure, however, will not, we hope, preclude the natives from entering the lists in future years—for we are sure the universal desire is that an annual gala day shall be devoted to such sports—but that they will persevere and do better another time. The sack race was exceedingly amusing, and the runners, or rather jumpers, in the sacks, appeared to amuse themselves as thoroughly as the spectators were amused by their uncouth and desperate efforts to get before their neighbours, and by the numerous falls which were the result. It had been arranged that the wheelbarrow race should be run blindfolded, but that was not done; the course was lengthened [illegible] yards, and in each wheelbarrow a Euro[illegible] sailor enjoyed his drive, one or two wit[illegible]tic lounge (!) and others showing the g[illegible] lest their driver should be beaten. Som[illegible] came to grief, to the great grief of t[illegible] and to anything but the gravity [illegible] To our minds the most uproariously [illegible] sports was the bullock race. More than [illegible] or bheesties' bullocks had been obtained, but we need not add without saddles; and certainly riders were not wanting. The idea of a bullock race is a brilliant one, and the originator of it deserves the thanks of all who witnessed it, for we cannot imagine an individual, however grave, who would not laugh to his heart's content at such an exhibition. For sometime before the race, the prancing bullocks, with humps erect, were led into the race course, and there mounted by their jockeys, or rather by their Jacks. Jack, however, is generally no light-weight, and several of the *behaels* evidently thought they were being too [illegible] resented, and like the performing ponies in a circus, performed some antics which were rather uncomfortable for their riders. One bullock was determined not to stand it, and lay down. Another *musty-wallah* pitched poor Jack overboard (over his hump), and bolted like a riderless steed in the din of war. It would take too long to mention all the mishaps which happened, before the start, so let us see them off. But there again was some difficulty; for the clothes and water carriers are usually allowed to go along very easily, and to be ranged in line before such a crowd on both sides was something new to them. In line, however, they were ranged; and as the starter gave the signal all were expected to do their best, but some of them were bullocks which would'nt go. The others, of course, did not wait for them, but bolted in gallant style. The jockeys, the Jacks we mean, ought to have been supplied with whips and spurs, or perhaps ought to have brought these necessaries of the race course with them; but Jack is never ill-off for a suitable expedient, and some of the riders got their shipmates to spur on their steeds in the Cairo-donkey-boy mode, or in the most approved hackery-wallah-tail-screwing fashion. But the race must have been disappointing to one or two, for their *behaels*, though well up to the front, either wished to get at their tail-screwers or were taken with a sudden desire to go backward instead of forward, and thus disappointed their riders of a prize and gave their rivals the advantage. By all sorts of amusing means, however, nearly all the bullocks were induced to carry their riders to the goal, and one or two of the best races were triumphantly galloped down the course again by their riders, to the great merriment of the spectators. Two high poles had been erected and copiously covered with grease, but the greasy poles were not looked upon with favour, and no attempts were made to obtain the prize for climbing to the top of them. Great fun was anticipated from the catching of the greased big, which was let loose, but the poor young porker was no sooner set at liberty then he was pounced upon, and was claimed by two men belonging to the *Malabar*. Piggy was carried off in triumph, and will probably soon form a prominent object on the mess-room table, where the ceremony of cutting him up will doubtless be more satisfactory and quite as amusing as the catching of him.

It was now getting pretty dark, and a flat race which had been set down on the programme had to be omitted. The assemblage then dispersed, after having spent a most enjoyable afternoon. The subscriptions, we understand, amounted to about Rs. 1,500, and many other people would have doubtless subscribed had their been more time. The sports appeared to afford amusement to every one present, and the committee certainly deserve thanks for their trouble in getting up such an excellent meeting.

The following is the list of winners:—

I.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—1st prize, Rs. 15, Private Willis, 23rd Regiment—102½ yards; 2nd prize, Rs. 5, Private Windsor, 23rd Regiment—98 yards.

II.—PUTTING THE SHOT, 24 POUNDER.—1st prize, Rs. 15, Sergeant Saunders, Ordnance Department 29 feet; 2nd prize, Rs. 5, Private Maguire, R. M. Artillery 24 feet.

III.—RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—1st prize, Rs. 15, Private Evans, 20th Hussars—4 ft. 7 in.; 2nd prize, Rs. 5, Private Young, 23rd Regiment—4 ft. 6 in.

IV.—FLAT RACE, 100 yards, for Natives only.—1st prize, Rs. 20, Sheik Fazul Mahomed, 21st N. I.; 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Mahomed Khan, 21st N. I.; 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Thackoor Singh, 22nd N. I.

V. FLAT RACE, 100 yards, for Europeans only.—1st prize, Rs. 30, Private Evans, 20th Hussars; 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Private Grison, 23rd Regiment; 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Private Young, 23rd Regiment.

VI.—A SACK RACE, 75 yards, for Europeans only.—1st prize, Rs. 30, Private Gavin, 23rd Regiment; 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Private Crawford, 23rd Regiment; 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Private Hillman, 23rd Regiment.

VII.—A HURDLE RACE, 200 yards, 6 hurdles, 3 feet in height.—1st prize, Rs. 50, Private Evans, 20th Hussars; 2nd prize, Rs. 20, Private Grison, 23rd Regiment; 3rd prize, Rs. 10, Brough, 23rd Regiment.

VIII.—A WHEELBARROW RACE, 50 yards, blindfolded.—1st prize Rs. 25, Private Gracey, 23rd Regiment; 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Private Grison, 23rd Regiment.

IX.—A FLAT RACE, 100 yards, for all comers—Sweepstakes Rs. 5, except for those placed 1st and 2nd in Races Nos. 4 and 5, who will be entitled to enter free.—1st, Mr. Donoghue; 2nd, Mr. Dodds; 3rd, Mr. Atkinson, R. N.

X.—A FLAT RACE, ½ mile.—1st prize, Rs. 50, Private Willis, 23rd Regt.; 2nd prize, Rs. 20, Thakoor Singh, 22nd N. I.; 3rd prize, Rs. 10, Private Billton, 23rd Regt.

XI.—A THREE-LEGGED RACE, 50 yards, Europeans only.—1st prize, Rs. 30, Privates Tobin and Beach, 23rd Regt.; 2nd prize, Rs. 15, Privates Brough and Cooper, 23rd Regt.; 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Privates Finnigan and Marriott, 23rd Regt.

XII.—BULLOCK RACE, 150 yards, Europeans only, mounted on Dhobies' or Bheesties' bullocks.—1st prize, Rs. 30, Simmons, A. B., troop ship *Malabar*; 2nd prize, Rs. 15, Private Holt, Royal Welch Fusiliers; 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Private Rood, Royal Welch Fusiliers.

XIII.—A CHATTIE RACE, 75 yards, Europeans only.—1st prize, Rs. 30, Private Crawford, Royal Welch Fusiliers; 2nd prize, Rs. 15, Private Randall, Royal Welch Fusiliers; 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Privates Hillman and Pritchard.

XIV.—A FLAT RACE, 100 yards, Europeans only.—One man carrying another not under 10 stone on his back.—1st prize, Rs. 30, Privates Hurke and Jones, Royal Welch Fusiliers; 2nd prize, Rs. 15, Privates Cooper and Curwell, Royal Welch Fusiliers; 3rd prize, Rs. 5, Privates Harwood and Sheldon, Royal Welch Fusiliers.

XV.—A GREASED PIG was let loose and the man who caught and carried off the pig was to be entitled to the same and Rs. 25.—F. Bobb, A.B., H. M. S. *Malabar*; and Finn, A. B., *Malabar*, got the pig between them.

SUIT FOR COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

A SUIT was opened in the High Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Westropp, in which Mahomed Yusoof bin Nato claims damages from the P. & O. S. N. Company for the alleged sinking of a buggalow in the harbour.

Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Judge, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, for the defendants.

Mr. White, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, said it would appear in evidence, that on the 24th November 1866 the steamer *Emeu*, belonging to the P. and O. Company, steamed up the harbour with a pleasure party on board, returned in the evening, and discharged the passengers at the Apollo Bunder. On leaving the Apollo Bunder to proceed to her station at Mazagon, she appeared not to have gone by the course in the fair way which she had taken in the morning, but cut diagonally across from the place where she landed her passengers, through among the shipping, with the intention of arriving more speedily at her anchoring ground. He was instructed that in pursuing this course, which she had not taken in daylight, she came across the buggalow of the plaintiff, which at the time was lying at anchor in the position it had held for four days. The defendants alleged that the buggalow was lying in the fairway, the plaintiff denied that; but at all events the buggalow was in the position it had occupied for several days and had occupied that morning when it was passed by the steamer without receiving any injury. The buggalow was riding at anchor with two anchors at her bows, and was struck at about dusk about seven o'clock. The tide was on the turn commencing to run in; the bows of the buggalow were pointing towards Boree Bunder, about a mile or a mile and a half off, the stern was towards Elephanta Island, and the nearest land in a straight line was Elphinstone Bunder. The buggalow had two masts, and her bulwarks were about a foot or eighteen inches out of the water; and the evidence would show that on that evening as on the previous evenings she showed a lamp which was suspended on a yard between the two masts, and the height of which was such that a man on deck could touch the lamp with his hand. The plaintiff held that when the steamer was coming along, the crew of the buggalow bawled out to her but it was of no use. The steamer did not appear to have an out-look, or else they had a bad one. It behoved a steamer taking her course as the *Emeu* did, through among the shipping, to keep an extra look-out, whereas—perhaps from the circumstance that the crew were returning from a scene of jollification—they did not pay the attention they ought to have done. The result was that the *Emeu* came straight to the buggalow, hit her in the fore quarter, and sank her, and the crew were scattered right and left and had to swim like fishes to the shore. The whole buggalow disappeared bodily and instantaneously, for the steamer had been going fast and was a large vessel compared with the one she struck. The usual inquiry took place before Mr. Barton and Mr. Price.

His Lordship—And the *Emeu* was dismissed without a stain on her character.

Mr. White replied that the court of enquiry had stated that rather strongly. Of course the *Emeu* was dismissed, but that was a matter of no moment in the present case. The plaintiff was entitled to His Lordship's decision, and the enquiry which would now take place in this Court would be of a much more sifting character than that which took place before the Master Attendant and the Magistrate of Police. Of course when a ship in motion struck one at anchor, the inference was in favour of the one in motion being in the wrong, and much more so when the latter was a steam ship which had the power of changing her direction and taking any course that was wished. In steaming into the harbour it was necessary to keep an extra look-out, but he was instructed that in this case either there was no look-out at all, or, if so, he was disregarded. It appeared there was evidence that one individual at least had called the attention of the officers to the buggalow ahead, but that his caution was not attended to. There was, he believed, one witness in the service of the P. and O. Company who was appointed to keep a look-out, and if they could bring his evidence before His Lordship, it would appear that that man was put as look-out and had called the attention of the officers to the buggalow, but that they paid no attention whatever to the matter. The greater portion of the evidence had been taken *de bene esse*, and that would shorten the enquiry here. Such examinations were, he admitted, most unsatisfactory, but they had been necessary owing to the sailors leaving the port. The vessel itself was of 800 candies (200 tons) burthen and had been built only two years ago; and the plaintiff himself would swear as to its value. If he was instructed he would be able to substantiate a charge of negligence against the company; but if the defendants could shew that there was a pilot on the steamer and that he was to blame, then of course the Company would be absolved.

The proof was then proceeded with.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—MONDAY, 22ND FEB.

[Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE and NANABHOY CURSETJEE, trading under the name of EDULJEE CURSETJEE BOYS vs. DADABHOY CURSETJEE.

Mr. Jehanghier for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee for the defendant.

[illegible] delivering the judgment said—The plaintiffs [illegible] to recover from the defendant the amount of Rs. 515-6-0, [illegible] of a shop account for goods supplied to the defendant from the 14th September 1865 to the 1st April 1867. The amount of plaintiffs' account is Rs. 688-4, and he gives credit to defendant for Rs. 172-13-3. The plaintiff proves the sale of the goods in the usual way by production of his books. The defendant produces no evidence whatever. He says he keeps no books, but takes upon himself to swear that he did not receive certain items with which he is charged. There being nothing to corroborate him, I must, I think, find the plaintiffs' demand proved. Four items, however, in plaintiff's account appear to be barred by lapse of time, amounting to Rs. 110. The plaintiff has therefore proved a claim against the defendant on foot of the shop account of Rs. 405-6-9. The defendant after having had ample opportunity to bring a cross action, or to file and prove a set-off, has filed a set-off of certain money lent by him to the plaintiffs or rather to one of the plaintiffs, Nanabhoy. That set-off, I confess, I do not understand at all clearly, but as far as I do understand it, the items appear to be barred by the statute of limitation. The only course I see open to me is to give a verdict for the plaintiffs on the record for the amount of goods supplied, withdrawing the set-off from the file, and leaving the defendant to seek such remedy as he may have for money lent as against Nanabhoy. Verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 405-6-9 and costs.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—23RD FEBRUARY.

[Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.]

THEFT.—Frank Joseph, a seaman, was charged with stealing on the 21st instant three and a half sovereigns and nine rupees in cash belonging to Charles Brewer, also a seaman. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that he met the prisoner on Saturday night last in a boarding house in Duncan Road. They went out together in different places; the complainant got rather drunk, and lay down on the street. When he got up he saw a European constable and a policeman near him, the former of whom showed him two sovereigns which he (the complainant) identified as his. He gave prisoner in charge of the police for stealing his money. The police searched him at the chowkey and found three and a half sovereigns on his person. The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty, and as he had been twice convicted before for serious offences, sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING.

THE BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1869.

STEWARDS.

G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.	F. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.
T. P. H. M. Filgate, Esq.	F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.

Charles Ashburner, Esq.

Races to be run on a course marked out on the Flats.

1ST RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses that have never won, the property of *boná fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 12 stone. English and Colonial horses to carry the usual penalty with the allowance for mares and geldings. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—A sweepstakes of two Gold Mohurs each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses; about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 11 stone. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses with the allowance for mares and geldings; previous winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, more than once 10 lbs. No winners at the Bombay meeting, 1869, allowed to enter. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—A sweepstakes for all Hockey ponies, thirteen hands and under, that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club. Owners up, about half a mile over fences. Entrance Rs. 10 to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

4TH RACE.—A sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur, with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For all galloways that have never won, the property of *boná fide* residents in Bombay—about 2 miles over a steeple chase course. Fourteen hands to carry eleven stone, seven pounds allowed for every inch under. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

5TH RACE.—Scurry for all horses *bona fide* the property of residents of Bombay, weight for inches, 2 stone in excess of Byculla standard, half mile, Rs. 100 from the fund, entrance Rs. 15. To close and name on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

N.B.—All horses and ponies starting for this meeting must be *boná fide* property of European gentlemen, and must be ridden by European gentlemen riders. Gentlemen riding without colours will be fined Rs. 10 each time.

All entries to be made before 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th February, and to be sent with the money due on their account to F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Byculla Club, or put into the entrance-box at the stewards' stand, Byculla Race Course, which will be opened at 5 P.M. on that day.

Horses will be measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Saturday, the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

P. S.—Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Edward Morriss, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

It has been decided by the Stewards of the Bombay Hunt Sky Races that the terms of the 1st Race shall be "for all horses that have never won" instead of "for all horses that have never started for public money." F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Byculla, 22nd February 1869. Honorary Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF KATTYWAR RACE MEETING

To be held at Rajkote on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, 1869, and subsequent days.

STEWARDS.

Col. W. W. ANDERSON.	Major LOCH.
Major PARR.	Captain HANCOCK.
Major ALEXANDER.	KRISHNAJEE LUXMON, Esq.

NURSING PRASAD, Esq.

FIRST DAY.

"THE GREAT NORTHERN DISTRICT STAKES."—For all horses bred in the Northern District of Kattywar owned and nominated by landholders of the Province. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C. Weight for inches.

"THE LITTLE NORTHERN DISTRICT STAKES."—For all horses bred in the Northern District of Kattywar owned and nominated by any native of the Province. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 1-mile. Weight for inches.

"KATTYWAR DERBY."—For all horses that have never won. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age 7lbs. in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard.

"PONY RACE."—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ¾ mile. Catch weights.

"THE AGENCY STAKES."—For all horses owned and ridden by sowars in the employ of the Kattywar Agency. Rs. 20 from the fund. Entrance free. 1 mile. Catch weights.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

"THE GREAT WESTERN DISTRICT STAKES" and "THE LITTLE WESTERN DISTRICT STAKES."—On the same terms as those specified for the foregoing district races.

"H. H. AGHA KHAN'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age.

"THE KATTYWAR OAKS."—For a Challenge Cup value Rs. 750, presented by H.H. the Nawab of Joonaghur. For all mares bred in Kattywar owned and nominated by Chiefs or landed proprietors of the Province. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9st. The cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"THE HACKS."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ¾ mile. 10st. G. R.

"THE SOWARS' STAKES."—For all horses owned and ridden by H. H. the Guicowar's sowars. Rs. 20 from the fund. Entrance free. 1 mile. Catch weights.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

"THE GREAT SOUTHERN DISTRICT STAKES" and "THE LITTLE SOUTHERN DISTRICT STAKES."—On the same terms as those specified for the foregoing district races.

"H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR'S CUP."—Value Rs. 500. With a purse of Rs. 250, presented by H.H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. 9st. 7lbs.

"THE GOVERNMENT STAKES."—For all horses *bond fide* the produce of any Government stallion in Kattywar. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50 R. C. Weight for age and inches.

"THE WHIM."—Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. 7lbs. in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard. R. C. and a distance.

"THE DURBAR STAKES."—For all horses owned and ridden by sowars in the employ of the Chiefs of Kattywar. Rs. 20 from the fund. Entrance free. 1 mile. Catch weights.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

"THE GREAT EASTERN DISTRICT STAKES" and "THE LITTLE EASTERN DISTRICT STAKES."—On the same terms as those specified for the foregoing district races.

"H. H. THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur. For all Galloways. Entrance Rs. 50. ¾ mile heats. Weight for inches.

"H. H. ALI SHAH'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500. For all horses (English and Colonials excepted.) Entrance Rs. 50. Weight for age. R. C. and a distance.

"THE CHARGER STAKES."—For all untrained chargers. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile G. R. 10st 7lbs.

"THE TATTOO SKURRY."—For all tattoos owned and ridden by natives of the Province. Rs. 20 from the fund. Entrance free. ½ mile. Catch Weights.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

"THE POLITICAL AGENT'S CHALLENGE CUP."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all horses ow[illegible] and nominated by Chiefs or landed propriet[illegible] Kattywar. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. 10st. [illegible] The cup to be won by the same stable in two [illegible]ssive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"THE THAKORE SAHEB OF DHROLE'S CUP."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Galloways. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ miles. Weight for inches. 7lbs. in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard.

"THE WELTER."—For all horses. Rs. 250 from the funds. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ mile. 11st. G. R.

"THE CHEROOT STAKES."—For all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile. G. R. Catch weights. The winner to bring in his cheroot alight.

"THE LADIES' PURSE."—For all horses. Rs. 150 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 1 mile. Weight for inches.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

"H. H. THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR'S CUP."—Value Rs. 500. A Handicap. Forced for the winners of the Oaks and the Great District and Government Stakes. Optional to losers at half entrance H. F. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day before the race.

"THE KATTY CUP."—Presented by the Katty Chiefs. A Handicap. Forced for the winners of the Little District Stakes. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day before the race.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP."—For a purse of Rs. 500, presented by the Thakore Saheb of Wudwan. Forced for all winners except the above. The ponies and races for untrained horses. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 10. A.M. the day before the race.

"THE LOSERS' HANDICAP."—For a purse presented by the Thakore Saheb of Paleetana. Value Rs. 300. Open to all the beaten horses of the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50 H. F. R. C. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A. M. the day before the race.

"THE STATION PURSE."—Presented by the residents of the station. A Handicap for all the untrained horses which have run at the meeting. Entrance Rs. 20. H. F. 1 mile. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day before the race.

"THE SELLING STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. R. C. Horse, valued at Rs. 400, to carry 8 stone. Five pounds more or less for every hundred rupees of declared value. The winner to be put up for auction immediately after the race, and any surplus realized to go to the fund.

"KATTYWAR STEEPLE CHASE."—For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. 2½ mile, over a fair hunting country. 11st. 7lbs. G. R.

RULES.

1.—W. I. Turf Club Rules to be adhered to as far as practicable.

2.—The undermentioned races to close and name on the 1st September, but open with an entrance of Rs. 75 up to the 1st October, and with double entrance up to the 1st November, H. F.

The Kattywar Derby.
H. H. Agha Khan's Purse.
H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur's Cup.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's Purse.
H. H. Ali Shah's Purse.
The Political Agent's Challenge Cup.
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrole's Cup.

Winners of one of these races to carry 3lbs. extra, of two. 5lbs. extra, and of three or more 7lbs. extra in the subsequent abovenamed races.

3.—Horses *boná fide* bred in Kattywar, when entered against other horses to be allowed 7lbs. Kattywar mares not to be allowed the usual 3lbs. when running with Kattywar horses only.

4.—A course fee of Rs. 5 to be levied on the owners of all horses trained on the course or which run at the meeting.

5.—Should the funds not suffice a proportionate reduction will be made from each race.

6.—No one except sowars shall be allowed to run a horse unless his owner has subscribed at least Rs. 25 to the races.

7.—Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards on Saturday, the 20th November, at 7 A.M., at the Grand Stand.

8.—No walk over allowed. Three horses *boná fide* the property of different stables to start for all races, except the Government Stakes, or the public money will be withheld. The second horse in all races to save his stakes, and in cup and purse races to take half the stakes.

9.—The Stewards have power to substitute fresh races for any of the above not filling. Due notice of such fresh race will be made known as soon as practicable.

10.—All races not otherwise specified to close and name at 5 P.M. the day before the race.

11.—There will be a settling day after each day's races. All monetary transactions to be in Company's rupees.

12.—The decision of the Stewards on all points to be final, and no appeal can be allowed therefrom.

13.—All nominations, correspondence, &c., connected with the meeting to be made to Captain Hancock, Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—The length of the Rajkote course is 9 yards under 1½ mile.

G. E. HANCOCK, Honorary Secretary.

Rajkote, 20th February, 1869.

THE Chinese have made sufficient headway in Australia to start a journal of their own. At Melbourne they have established the *Sin Kin Shan Kin Sze Pün Luh*, which signifies in the "Barbarian" or vulgar tongue *The Australian Record of New Occurrences*. It is described as an excessively modest little journal, lithographed on a sheet of foolscap, and published weekly at five shillings per quarter.—*Pioneer*.

RECENT Melbourne journals recount 40,000 kangaroos slaughtered in one year in *battues* at Mount Gambier. Hundreds of men and dogs surround them by encircling a large tract of country, and force them into very high stockyards built on purpose, when they are clubbed and skinned. Since the extinction almost of the aborigines in Victoria, and the destruction by strychnia of all flesh-eating animals (the system pursued when the country is fenced in), the kangaroos have increased to such an extent that, if not periodically destroyed, they would starve the sheep out. No fence can keep them off, as they take forty feet easily at a bound.

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AN EXPERIMENTAL BALLOT AT MANCHESTER.

A SOMEWHAT elaborate experiment was tried on Friday and Saturday (the 22nd and 23rd January) at Manchester. The Liberal party in that city have satisfied themselves that Mr. Birley, the Conservative member elected in November, is disqualified from taking his seat in Parliament on account of an interest he is said to have as a partner in some contracts with Her Majesty's Government. Whether this conclusion be sound or not is a question upon which we can form no opinion, as the facts upon which it is based have never been publicly stated. It appears, however, that in the case of Sir Sydney Waterlow, whose seat was attacked on similar grounds, the assailants have, on second thoughts, become convinced that they would not succeed in their attempt, and have desisted from it altogether. It may be that the Manchester Liberals have been equally mistaken, but in any case they have resolved to be prepared for the event should Mr. Birley be unseated, and accordingly on Friday and Saturday a Ballot was held in which all the electors of Manchester who voted for a Liberal candidate at the last election were invited to take part. The object of the Ballot was to discover whether Mr. Milner Gibson or Mr. Ernest Jones commanded the larger number of Liberal votes, and at the close of the process on Saturday it was found that Mr. Jones had completely distanced his rival, having received 7,282 votes against 4,133 given to Mr. Milner Gibson.

This preliminary test had, it will be at once seen, a double object. It was to determine whether Mr. Milner Gibson or Mr. Jones was preferred by the Manchester Liberals, but still more to show by example that an election could be held by Ballot. This latter object was the great end the managers had in view. As such we confess it seems to us a work of pure supererogation. We have never heard the practicability of conducting elections by Ballot doubted. Some men have doubted whether electors would care to keep their secret if the system were introduced; others have corroborated this doubt by evidence that in the United States the voter flaunts his political sympathies in the light of day; but no one pretended that a method of voting by Ballot could not be so devised as to conceal effectually the choice made by an elector. To hold a test election, therefore, in order to prove that the Ballot could be used with secrecy and safety is an elaborate and clumsy sort of joke. The Manchester managers established nothing that was not well known and confessed before when they showed by the example of last week that an election on a great scale could be transacted with secret as well as with open voting. They proved nothing new, and they left untouched the real argument which has always been adduced against the adoption of their system. The single and essential objection to the Ballot is that it treats the voter as exercising a right for the exercise of which he is no more responsible to the public than he is responsible for the way in which he may spend the money in his pocket. It proceeds on the assumption that a man's vote is his private property, instead of being what it really is,—a privilege allowed him for the benefit of the community, which may be taken away from him the moment he abuses it. If the franchise were, indeed, a private possession, it would not be easy to see on what ground we forbid its possessor from selling it to the highest bidder. Why is bribery a misdemeanour, and upon what principle have we proceeded in sending Judges with extraordinary powers through the country to search out and punish those who commit it? Why were Great Yarmouth and Totnes disfranchised in 1867, and why is Norwich at this hour in danger of a suspension of the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament? Clearly, in all we do and all we think on this subject we proceed from the assumption that the right of voting is a right allowed by the community to those who give promise that they will exercise it for the public benefit alone—a right liable to be withdrawn if proof be adduced that this condition of enjoying it be neglected or broken. The Ballot can be justified only on a different view. It indicates what we cannot help calling a low tone of political morality, and its adoption cannot be excused except in the last necessity as a remedy for worse evils. It is not, however, to our purpose now to argue the question; all we desire to show is that the experiment of Manchester, as its managers call it, has no relation to the arguments brought against the Ballot. The opposition to it is grounded on moral reasons, not on allegations of mechanical difficulty, and a proved perfection of machinery cannot affect the positon of its antagonists.

If there was something whimsical in the Manchester device as an argument for the Ballot, we are ready to acknowledge that, viewed from another point, the test election was extremely interesting. Mr. Ernest Jones received 7,282 votes against 4,133 given to Mr. Milner Gibson; and this i[illegible]gnificant fact. It is true that the number of vote[illegible]pported the Liberal candidates in November [illegible]t 18,500, and the number voting on Friday and Saturday was below 11,500; but this consideration does not materially affect the importance of the vote actually given. Taken at the [illegible] it must be acknowledged that the mass of the [illegible] Liberals in Manchester preferred Mr. Jones, and we shall probably be right in assuming that the 7,282 electors who voted for him were mostly workingmen. There exists, then, in Manchester this solid phalanx of advanced Liberals, and no politician can neglect them. Such a number appears, according to every just principle of representation, to be entitled to a member, and, indeed, they have only to [illegible]. Suppose, for instance, Mr. Birley is unseated, and Mr. Jones is brought forward as the Liberal candidate. If the Liberal party be not united, another Conservative might replace Mr. Birley, but it is clear that Mr. Jones' friends would be able to insist on Mr. Jones being returned, and that the blame of failure to return any Liberal must rest on the smaller section of the party who refuse to yield to the majority. Their right to push forward their candidate is all the stronger because the two Liberals now representing the borough belong to the same school of capitalists and manufacturers. Nor are we disposed to quarrel with the choice of the Liberals. Mr. Jones has many legislative theories which we repudiate; he desires to introduce changes which appear to us impolitic, and to abolish institutions which we would retain. But, as a representative man giving expression to the opinions of a large class now without a spokesman, he would be a useful addition to the House of Commons, while the fact of his presence there would go far to satisfy the class for whom he would especially appear. —*The Times*.

THE LATE MR. ERNEST JONES.

THE public will learn with surprise and regret that Mr. Ernest Jones died at Manchester on Tuesday afternoon (January 26) a few minutes after 1 o'clock. The recent ballot at Manchester had placed his name with unusual prominence before the public, and his sudden and unexpected death has produced a shock among friends as well as political opponents which obliterates for the moment every sentiment but that of sorrow. He died at his residence in Wellington-street, Higher Broughton. Mr. Jones was suffering from severe cold in the early part of last week, but was induced to leave his bedroom to attend a meeting of the Hulme and Chorlton Working Men's Association last Wednesday evening. He left a heated atmosphere to return home by cab, and incautiously left the window open. It is supposed that the exposure aggravated his cold, and the next day he was attacked by severe inflammation of the lungs, which was afterwards followed by pleurisy, under which he gradually succumbed. He was informed of the result of the ballot on Sunday morning. His last speech to the working men contains the following passage as reported in a local paper:—

"There was a personal reason why he desired soon to get into the House of Commons, and that was that he could not afford to wait very long. What little work there was in him must be taken out speedily, or it would soon be lost altogether."

Mr. Jones completed his 50th year on Monday, having been born on the 25th of January, 1819, at Berlin. His father was Major Charles Jones, of the 15th Hussars, and equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland, who became King of Hanover, under the title of Ernest 1. The King was Mr. Jones' godfather. Major Jones bought an estate in Holstein and remained there with his family till 1838. His son Ernest composed a number of poems when very young which were afterwards published by Nesler, of Hamburg. At 11 years of age he disappeared from home and was found with a bundle under his arm trudging across Lauenberg to "help the Poles," who were then in insurrection. Later he achieved some distinction at the College of St. Michael, Luneberg. In 1838 Major Jones removed to England with his family, and in 1841 young Ernest was presented to the Queen by the late Duke of Beaufort. He married Miss Atherley, of Barfield, Cumberland, whose father and uncle were the heads of old Conservative families, but Mr. Jones clung to his Radical prepossessions. In this year appeared the first of his larger works, a romance entitled *The Wood Spirit*, published anonymously, by Bohn, of New Bondstreet. Some songs and poems followed, and in 1844 Mr. Jones was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple.

In 1845 he joined the Chartist agitation. Before long he unsuccessfully attempted to enter Parliament, and the alarm produced by his harangues led to his apprehension at Manchester, in 1848. His health suffered severely during the first 19 months of his imprisonment, and his own published account of the needless severity of his treatment provoked a good deal of indignation. It is well known that about this time Mr. Jones refused an offer from a family connexion that he should retire from political life, in consideration of becoming the inheritor of a large property. On the contrary, he devoted all the means he possessed to the advocacy of his political convictions, which he retained unmodified to the last. Those who had opportunities of hearing him talk of the delight he experienced in the prosecution of what he deemed to be the rights of the mass of his countrymen would find it hard to resist the impression of his sincerity, devotion, and self-sacrifice in the cause. His early life gave him a large acquaintance with German and Danish politics, as he proved by some speeches during the last Danish war. —*The Times*.

IT was an old rule that a cobbler should stick to his last; but the rule, as is too well known, is not expected to apply to all persons (in the full acceptation of the term.) Governesses, for instance, are expected to do a great many things which seem to be only distantly connected with their proper duties; and the following advertisement from *The Times* shows that the range of a schoolmaster's functions is widening:—"Grammar School Warminster.—Wanted immediately, a Second Assistant Master, to teach thoroughly writing and arithmetic, also junior English subjects. Must be a good cricketer and round-arm bowler. Character to bear the strictest investigation. Salary £40, increasing to £60, &c." A good cricketer and round-arm bowler would probably find it more profitable to embrace cricket as a profession. He would not be so much harassed by the "junior English subjects," he would most likely make more money, and he would not have his character so strictly investigated. Of course if a master happens to be a good cricketer, and likes to give his boys the benefit of his abilities in that line, there cannot be the least objection; but if cricketing accomplishments are made a *sine qua non*, they ought to be paid for as an additional branch of education.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE ASSASSINATION AT BURGOS.

MADRID, JAN. 26.

TERRIBLE news reached us yesterday from Burgos. The Civil Governor of that city and province, Gutierrez de Castro, was barbarously assassinated in full daylight, in the presence of a large crowd, the actors no less than the spectators of the atrocious deed being a crowd. The Provincial Secretary, who was with the Governor, escaped with difficulty—indeed, we are told, almost miraculously—from the hands of the murderers. A police inspector was wounded. It has not yet been stated to what party the assassins belonged; but, on the first outburst of popular indignation in the town the Volunteers of Freedom flew to arms, and placed themselves under the orders of the civil authorities, who, in their turn, resigned their powers into the hands of the military. The Captain-General of Valladolid has been telegraphed to. A judicial inquiry has been instituted, by court-martial, and more than 50 arrests have been made.

There would be no great rashness in referring the event to its probable causes. This is not the first time that the name of the Civil Governor of Burgos occurs in this correspondence. It was he, as the reader may remember, who, on the approach of the general election, put forth a circular to the Alcaldes, or mayors, under his jurisdiction, bidding them exert themselves to the utmost of their power in behalf of the Government candidates, and supplying them with the list of the names of the men on whose return he was bent. It became known lately that the Minister of Public Instruction or *Fomento*, Senor Ruiz Zorrilla, had issued secret orders to all the officials dependent on his own and on the Home departments. The object of these instructions remained for some time a mystery, and it was, as usual, made the theme of endless speculation. What the Minister wished, as it now appears, was that in all the large towns an inventory should be made of all the books, objects of art, plate, jewels, and other treasures to be found in the churches, as the experience of these last three or four months has shown how unsafe such articles, in Spain as well as in Italy, are in the hands of the priests, and how unaccountably everything valuable is liable to disappear from sacred places. The Governor of Burgos fell in the very act in which he proceeded to comply with his duty to his superior. The Cathedral of Burgos, one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Spain is also one of the churches most richly and splendidly endowed. Its archiepiscopal See is established on so magnificent a scale that all the revenues of the town and province—one of the most fertile in Old Castile—are insufficient to meet the exigencies of the mere ecclesiastical expenditure. The Governor was on his way to the Cathedral. It was at the door of that building, within the cloister of the Cathedral, in consecrated ground, that the multitude pressed upon him. It was on the threshold that he expired, and the Secretary of the Government was evidently designated to share the same fate. It is impossible to hesitate in pointing to the priestly party as guilty of the perpetration, or at least instigation, of this premeditated outrage. None but the Church had an interest in striking the Governor.

It is an awful affair. One cannot think without shuddering of the consequences such a barefaced assassination might have in most countries. It might be the signal for a civil conflict of which no one would be able to foresee the issue. Fortunately, or unfortunately, there is no man here ready to take up the challenge thus openly tendered.

The decree of the Minister of *Femento*, which has led to the murder at Burgos, is published in to-day's *Gazette*. It bears the date of the 18th, but was only to be executed yesterday. It orders an inventory to be taken of books, manuscripts, codes, scrolls, parchments, documents, prints, seals, coins medals and any other object, artistic or archæologic, which may serve to illustrate science or literature. Exception is made in favour of such objects as may be destined to the immediate wants or frequent uses of public worship, and such as may be kept within the places set apart for its performance. The immediate object of the measure is the "secularization of scientific, literary, and artistic property existing in ecclesiastical institutions." The right upon which the decree is founded is that "the produce of genius belongs not to individuals, but to the whole nation." Its object is "the preservation and utilization in public museums and libraries of treasures which in private localities are lost to all useful purposes, and exposed to a variety of dangers." It remains to be seen how the Government will feel encouraged to persevere in its course after the bloody incident at Burgos. The decree was to be carried into execution yesterday throughout the kingdom, and the inventory was equally to be taken in all church archives and libraries as well as in the episcopal palaces; yet we hear of no other riots than that at Burgos. Even there, although the state of siege has been proclaimed, order has not been further disturbed. Many of the prelates have, however, sent in their protests. The sensation created by the intelligence of the Burgos tragedy in Madrid is profound, but not lively. No news can rouse the population of this city from its apathy, whether it implies the progress of freedom or whether it betokens the triumph of the powers of darkness.—*The Times*.

THE OPENING OF YEDO.

WRITING on the opening of [illegible]

Yedo, or to write it under its new imperial name To-kin, is at last practically open to the Treaty powers. We congratulate the subjects of these nationalities, resident in Japan, on this consummation of the long delayed wish, but while we do so, we may be pardoned for expressing an ardent hope that the conduct of foreigners who may visit that city and such other parts of the country to which they may eventually have access, may be such as not to make the Japanese regret the confidence that they have placed in the representations of the Foreign Ministers accredited to their Court.

The Japanese gentry are in a high degree refined, polite, and sensitive; three attributes that do credit to our species, and the Japanese generally, though, perhaps to a less extent, partake of them and possess them in a higher degree than to the multitudes in European countries. It, therefore, behoves all visitors to Yedo, or travellers in Japan, to act with mildness and such humility as is consistent with propriety.

These remarks escape us almost unwittingly, in consequence of a report that is current concerning the behaviour of one or two gentlemen of Yokohama, who thought fit to distinguish themselves but very recently at the newly opened city. The heat of their young blood having by all accounts overcome what reason nature had vouchsafed to them. When some ill-mannered boors disturbed the audience at the Yokohama theatre and insulted talent which was far above them and their comprehension, our contemporary, the *Japan Times*, boldly, and we believe rightfully, threatened, if such misconduct were repeated, to publish the names of the offenders. The threat would seem to have had due effect; for the gross stupidity and indelicacy were not repeated. Following the example of the *Times*, we are of opinion that a repetition of rough and unseemly behaviour towards the Japanese officials or people, especially in the northern capital—"the capital of the Tycoons"—whose gates have but within the last few days been thrown open to foreigners, should meet with the harshest censure, and that a rebuke more severe and more effective than the mere publication of the names should be meted out to them. Not anticipating a recurrence of such a deplorable affair we drop a subject which, besides being our duty to notice and to condemn, has also brought us to the subject that we would introduce—the passport system.

We have seen that the system is not to be deemed an uncalled for piece of official tyranny, when we know that its introduction is for the protection of our allies the Japanese from insult and outrage. If education and respectability overstep their bounds, what may we expect from ignorance and rowdyism? Though the passport system is anti-English, opposed to our ideas of the liberty of the subject, yet we can but hail its introduction into Japan with a certain degree of satisfaction. Our reasons we have already set forth. The arguments that apply against the system in England cannot be sustained in reference to continental Europe. Therefore, if passports be necessary there and the necessity for them is supported by wise statesmen and finds few opponents, it is still more necessary in a country like Japan which is invaded by foreigners, among whom are many ignorant and unreasonable individuals who are ever ready to condemn everything but that which was law and doctrine in their own village. Passports will assuredly, if the system be properly controlled, do much towards the opening up of the empire of Japan. More so, perhaps, than could be effected by any other measure. They are a certificate of good character and a guarantee that their possessors travel for no evil purposes. And, if discretion be used in the issue of them, good will result.

They are, at all events, a guard against evil; but nothing can wholly avert evils so long as the foreigner is not amenable to the laws or the authorities of the country in which he lives. This we cannot advocate in the present day, and under the present aspect of state affairs; but we earnestly hope that the Japanese will so rapidly advance in knowledge and civilization as to see the necessity for establishing a code of laws similar to those of Europe, and thus be in a position to demand and deserve the abrogation of the now unfortunately necessary *imperium in imperio*. When Japan is treated as an equal, and when she has just and temperate laws, to which foreigners must be held amenable, then, and then only, may Japan rejoice that she had been compelled to submit, in her days of ignorance, to the trading exigencies of the world.

THE American papers report a raid by the police on one of the music halls at Washington and the arrest of "the proprietors and all the actors and actresses, upon a warrant which charged them with dancing the 'cancan,' and indulging in other 'lewd, lascivious indecent, and obscene' performances." It is added that the actors and actresses were released on promise of good behaviour.

AN ODD REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Many remedies for sea-sickness have been recommended from time to time, but Dr. Barker, of New York, may claim the merit of the most original of them all. He advises the intending traveller to rest thoroughly on the eve of departure out of respect for the nervous system. Then he is to go on board and "tumble in," lying down before anchor is weighed, and keeping in bed for two days running. "Eat as much as you can at every meal, but without raising your head." Commanders of passenger ships generally know how to keep their temper, but this arrangement would try them rather severely. With all the passengers in bed, requiring heavy meals to be served in their cabins and the saloon untenanted save by the captain and purser, the ship would be a cheerful one to travel in. Dr. Barker's specific would fail. He supposes that people are not sea-sick lying in bed. Travellers who are subject to the malady know better. The man who can get about the vessel without too much inconvenience to himself always does wrong in going below, but Dr. Barker would turn a steamer into an hospital. Can he teach people, ladies especially, not to imagine that they are falling sick the moment they see the sides of the vessel move? Travellers drive themselves into a fit of the malady by sheer force of fancy half the time.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

EGYPT COCKNEYFIED.

THE sharp traders of the Cairo bazaars, who supply green travellers with true Oriental curiosities manufactured in England, are likely to grow fat on new harvests of our countrymen. The arrival of an outward-bound set of Indians has hitherto been their chief opportunity for turning an honest penny; the homeward-bound "wallahs" generally preferring a cheroot on the verandah of the hotel to a stroll through narrow and ill-odoured alleys. But now fresh tribes of the infidel are on their way to the city of sham and imposture. Albert Smith used to complain that the Pyramid and the Nile were becoming cockneyfied; what would he say now? His friends are taken up the father of rivers in swarms, just as they used to go to Gravesend or Rosherville. One enterprising manager advertises that he has just started off with a party of thirty, and that when he has done the Nile he means to take his pleasant company a scamper through the Holy Land. Instead of donkey riding on Blackheath, the cockney of our day takes his nervous trot through the streets of Jerusalem. He sees the "ship of the desert" for once outside the barriers of the Zoological Gardens, and talks to us in railway carriages about the Jordan and Jericho instead of the Thames and Richmond-hill. This is a great change, and of course it is a change for the better. But now comes a French association into the field against our own Mr. Cook. That also proposes to take people to the Nile. It is almost a duty for an Englishman to go up the Nile at this moment. If the Prince of Wales is delayed much longer by the allurements of the old world, he will find Egypt as full of his devoted countrymen as his royal mother foun[d] Switzerland last autumn. Even old Nile is capable [of] being "popularized" by a Prince of Wales, and [there] is still room amid the ruins of Karnak for som[e] dozens of empty beer bottles. Perhaps a vacant spa[ce] may even be found on the Pyramids for a few more autographs of John Jones. The French company will take its patrons to Alexandria, Cairo, up the Nile to the first Cataract, and then explore Suez, and provide food and lodging, and take care of their luggage—and all for £120 a head. It is cheap as dirt. Mr. Cook, we believe, does it for less. Who would not travel with a party such as *must* be drawn together under such leadership? If one man makes himself disagreeable, it would be easy to try another. Perhaps ladies would go. Moonlight amid the mosques of Cairo! to those who know nothing of Cairo dogs and Cairo thieves (male and female, but more especially female) there is romance in the very sound. These excursions will doubtless be successful for it is sweet to travel on the track of a Prince, but how the excursionists will hate each other long before they hear Bow bells again!—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LADIES' CLUBS.

LADY PORTSMOUTH's admirable scheme for a club in which the recently emancipated dressmakers might spend their new hours of leisure has occasioned some controversy, in consequence of an unforeseen difficulty as to the admission of men as visitors. Some members of the committee are of opinion that the usefulness of the club would in a great measure be lost if men were excluded, seeing that the result would be that either only few women would join, or that those who did enter would not be content to abandon the society of men altogether, and would still possibly seek it under objectionable circumstances. In an open, well-conducted club, under a vigilant matron and discreet committee no harm, they think, could follow from admitting men—at any rate, on specified evenings. Other promoters of the club are apprehensive that the slightest modification of the exclusively feminine character of the club will be followed, sooner or later, by such a relaxation of the system that it would have been better not to open the institution under such conditions. The questions is by no means a new one. The association of the sexes in a social club has been tried already. Towards the end of the eighteenth century a ladies' club (to which gentlemen were admitted) existed in London and occasioned a vast amount of gossip and scandal. It was called. "La Coterie," and some account of it will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1770. The committee of the club comprised Lord and Lady Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. Meynell, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzroy, Miss Pelham, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Selwyn, and Mr. Charles Fox. That they held sway over a very distinguished, if not in some respects very select company will be seen by a glance at some of the names on the list of members. It included the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke of Devonshire, Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lord March, Lord G. Cavendish, Lord J. Cavendish, Lady Molyneux, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Melbourne, Lord and Lady Sondes, Lord and Lady Rochford, Lady Sackville, Lady Louisa Manners, Lady Pembroke, Lady Charles Spencer, Lady Catherine Beauclerk, Lady Charles Ponsonby, Mrs. Pitt, Lady Mary Fox, Mr. Dundas, Lord Garlies, Lord and Lady Waldegrave, Lord [illegible] Sir W. Boothby, Lord Bessborough, Mr. [illegible]

The general scope and character of the club may be gathered from the rules, which are set forth in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as follows:—

AUTHENTIC RULES OF THE FEMALE COTERIE.

I. That no member be admitted but by ballot.

II. That the ladies shall ballot for men, and men for ladies.

III. That no man shall be balloted for but by at least eight ladies present.

IV. That no lady shall be balloted for by at least twelve men present.

V. That one black ball shall exclude a man, unless sixteen or more ladies shall be present, and in that case two; and if twenty-four, three; and so in proportion.

VI. That one black ball shall exclude a lady, unless twenty-four or more men shall be present, and in that case, two; or if thirty-six, three; and so in proportion.

VII. That no person shall be balloted for but during the sitting of Parliament, provided that this rule do not take place till the 5th of June, 1770.

VIII. That upon any lady becoming a member of this club her husband shall become a member of course.

IX. That all unmarried daughters of ladies who are members of this club shall be allowed to come without ballot, and without subscription.

X. That every member of this club shall pay five guineas annually, on the 25th of March, and on their first coming to the house appointed for the meeting of the club.

XI. That dinner be upon table at half-past four o'clock exactly, and that every member present pay eight shillings, exclusive of the wine, which the men are to pay.

XII. That no foreigner be allowed to pay an annual subscription.

XIII. That supper be upon table at eleven o'clock exactly, and that every member present shall pay — shillings, exclusive of the wine, which the men are to pay.

XIV. The name of each candidate proposed shall be placed and remain over the chimney, in the eating room at least a week before he or she is balloted for.

XV. No person to be balloted for but at night, between the hours of ten and twelve.

XVI. Every party to pay for their own cards.

XVII. Every new proposed regulation shall be placed, and remain over the chimney till that day fortnight, when it shall be balloted for if there be a sufficient number of members present between the hours of ten and twelve; if not, it shall be balloted for the day se'nnight afterwards, and so on.

XVIII. At least thirty members shall be present at a ballot for a new regulation, and two-thirds of the balls must be in its favour.

XIX. Every member shall answer for the subscription of the candidate proposed by him, or herself.

XX. All persons chosen of the club shall pay their subscriptions for the year in which they are chosen.

XXI. No play in the eating room on penalty of paying the whole bill.

XXII. Every member in the house at the time of balloting shall ballot on penalty of paying the whole bill.

XXIII. No more than two men, or two ladies, to be balloted for in one night, provided this rule do not take place till the 5th of June, 1770.

XXIV. That no supper be allowed in the card room.

The association was, as we have seen, a very fashionable one, and very exclusive; therefore it was eargerly beseiged for admission by people of the "lower ten" and bourgeous class, who revenged their rejection by denunciations of the wickedness of the circle. In the same volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine* which gives the rules of the club, we find another article containing proposals for the formation of "an unexceptionable female coterie," the whole drift of the article confirming the suggestion of the title, that the already existing Coterie was no better than it should be—indeed, a great deal worse. "Instead of midnight revels," say the writer, "this assembly should meet before the noon of day with spirits unimpaired by late nocturnal parties; no natural rest destroyed by loss of innocence or fortune at masquerades or gaming tables." All this obviously means that these improprieties, which the "unexceptionable coterie" was to avoid, were to be found in the exceptionable one. It is odd, even in those days, to come across the now familiar protest in favour of the intellectual rights of women. The writer, evidently a lady, attributes "the mistaken course of life" which the member of the Coterie followed to "the fine gentlemen, whose criticisms on female literature have driven many a modest fair one from the arms of wisdom into the bolder embraces of pleasure." That the Coterie was far from edifying company, at any rate according to modern notions, is probable enough. Whether it fell below the general condition of society of which it formed a part is another question. Drinking and gaming were fashionable vices, one of them finding votaries as reckless in the one sex as in the other; as may be gathered from the proclamation which a judge deemed it necessary to make from the bench (to the address, it was understood, of certain eminent members of the Coterie), that if any of the gamblers were brought before him no considerations of sex, rank, or connection should screen them from the penalties of the law. The Coterie may have been libelled, but where there is smoke some little fire may be inferred; and it is significant that, for one reason or another, the club was very short lived. A small experiment of a similar kind on an equally aristocratic basis was attempted a year or two since in town, but quickly collapsed, not without some scandal.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria. 26.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Polices on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

[illegible]rt Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

[illegible]TERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

[illegible]FFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
[illegible]CHES AND AGENCIES.

Bomb[illegible]	Rangoon.	Hongkong
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
[illegible] The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National [illegible]
[illegible] Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS.—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life Branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	33	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.	and
J. Dunbar, Esq.	E. Morris, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were...	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And aftr 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ...	,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be sent in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.
JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.— Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,868
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

PAPER FOR SALE.—Glazed and common Backing about 300 lb., Marble and Brown Casing 50 lb., Blue Facing 11 lb.
PRINTING, Royal 20 to 24 lb., Double Royal 40 lb., Double Demy 36 and 40 lb.
HANDMADE Small Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, 23 lbs. and 34 lbs. Royal and Super-royal.
MACHINE-MADE Royal.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

PREPARED BOARDS, suitable for Flooring, Ceiling, &c., just received ex ship "Ardgowan"—6 in. by ½ in., tongued and grooved, Whitewood, with 6½ in. by ½ in., tongued, grooved and beaded, of both Whitewood and Redwood. For sale in lots of 5,000 ft. deliverable on Carnac Bunder. Apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

6th February 1869.

CARTRIDGE BELTS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To carry 27 Breach Loader Cartridges		7 8	8 8
,, 30	,,	8 8	9 8
,, 33	,,	9 8	10 8
,, 36	,,	10 8	12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
(IMPORTED DIRECT)
of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2 ,,	14 0	16 0
No. 3 ,,	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EGG STEAMER.
ELEGANT, INGENIOUS, SIMPLE.
This instrument is a wonderful convenience and comfort on the breakfast table.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To Cook Four Eggs	22 8	25 0
To Cook Six Eggs	27 0	30 0

ELECTRO PLATE of ONLY the BEST WORKMANSHIP, the THICKEST PLATING, or the HARDEST NICKEL SILVER is kept on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ⅛ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised [illegible] 20 and 24 Gauge, daily [illegible]
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER ON THE 21ST INSTANT.

Markham's History of the Abyssinian Expedition	Rs. 10	8
Macdonald's Unspoken Sermons	2	12
Savigny on Private International Law	9	0
Miss Smedley's Poems	3	12
Bedfords' Diseases of Women and Children. New edn	15	0
Life in the Far West; by Ruxton	0	12
The Subaltern; 12 as. Pen Owen; and Reginald Dalton. Each	1	8
Valerius; by Lockhart	0	12
Moon's Bad English	2	12
Skyring's Builder's Price Book for 1869	3	0
Galton's Art of Travel	5	12
New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin, &c.	5	12
Army Dress Regulations	1	8
Lett's Medical Diary for 1869	1	8
Bowman's The New Cookery Book	4	8
Drawing-Room Plays and Evenings' Amusements	2	12
Adams' Famous Regiments of the British Army	2	12
The Lamp, vol. for July to Dec. 1868	3	12
The Christy's Minstrel's Album	8	4
Clarissa Harlowe	1	8
Hazlett and Hackley's Mechanics' Pocket Book	5	12
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts	8	0
Phillips's Vesuvius	8	0
Todhunters Algebra for Beginner's	1	12
The Nautical Almanac for 1869	2	8
New Play.—Settling Day	0	12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Household Music, No. 11	0	8
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, Nos. 117, 118, and 119—Each	0	12
Song.—Twilight Steals Softly	1	8
——Musical Miseries	1	8
——Robin Redbreast; by Claribel	2	0
——Shepherd of Israel; by Claribel	1	8
——The Troubadour; by Sullivan	2	0
——Where are they Now!	1	8
——The Irish Peasant	1	8
——The Soft Dew is Sleeping	1	8
——Are the Children at Home!	1	8
——The Last Bird	1	8
Quadrille.—Puss in Boots	2	0
——Belle Vue	2	0
Schottische.—Twilight	1	8
Galop.—Girls of the Period	1	8
——Flick and Flock	2	0
——Jolly Dogs	1	8
——Rotten Row	1	4

WORKS ON WATER AND OIL COLOUR PAINTING.

Sketching from Nature in Water-colours. By A. Penley, with illustrations in chromo-lithography after original w. c. drawings	Rs. 15	12
The Laws of Contrast of Colour; and their application to the arts of painting, decoration of buildings, &c., &c. By M. E. Chevreul	3	12
The Theory of Colouring; being an analysis of the principles of Contrast and Harmony in the arrangement of Colours, &c., &c. By J. Bacon	2	0
Murray's Art of Painting and Drawing in coloured Crayons.	0	12
Weigall's Art of Figure Drawing	0	12
Goodwin's Art of Mural Decoration	0	12
Mrs. Merrifield's Portrait Painting in w. c.	0	12
Rowbotham's Art of Sketching from Nature	0	12
Penley's Elements of Perspective	0	12
Laing's Manual of Illumination on paper and vellum	0	12
Rowbotham's Art of Landscape Painting in w. c.	0	12
O'Neill's Guide to Pictorial Art	0	12
Hatton's Hints for Sketching in w. c. from Nature	0	12
Mrs. Duffield's Art of Flower Painting	0	12
Day's Art of Miniature Painting	0	12
Weigall's Guide to Animal Drawing	0	12
Martel's Principles of Colouring in Painting	0	12
Penley's System of Water-Colour Painting	0	12
Williams's Transparency Painting on Linen	0	12
Carmichael's Art of Marine Painting in Water Colours	0	12
———— ditto ditto in Oil Colours	0	12
Templeton's Guide to Oil Painting—Part 1, Elementary	0	12
Clint's ditto —Part 2, Landscape and Nature	0	12
Murray's Art of Portrait Painting in Oil Colours	0	12
Art of Landscape Painting ditto	0	12
Burn's Illustrate Drawing-Book for Schools, &c	1	8

A. W. FABER'S PENCILS FOR ARTISTS.

Drawing Pencils—H, HH, 3H, 4H, 5H, HB, F, EHB, B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, and 6B.—Per dozen 3 letters Rs. 1½,—others	2	0
Artist's Pencils, with moveable leads, for Artists, Engineers, Architects, &c. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Per dozen	5	8

Sold in less numbers at 8 annas each.

Ditto ditto B, HB, & BB. Singly 10 as. Per doz.	6	8
Ditto in pull-off cases, 4 in a case	0	12
Ditto 6 ditto	1	0
Ditto 4 ditto, hexagon shape	1	0
Ditto 7 ditto	1	8
Ditto 5 ditto	2	0
Ditto in wooden case, 7 ditto	2	0
Ditto 5 ditto, with penknife and rubber.	2	8
Ball Programme Pencils, 3½ inches long. Per doz.	0	8
Polygrade Siberian Pencils. Per doz.	3	0
——— Silver Pencils. Per doz.	1	8
Middling Quality Pencils. Per doz.	1	0
Patent Artist's Pencils. Per doz.	4	8
Finest Vermillion Pencils. Per doz.	3	0
——— and Blue Pencils. Per doz.	3	8
——— Blue Pencils. Per doz.	2	8
Everpointed Pencils. Per doz.	3	8

Bombay, 24th Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to MR. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—(In Liquidation.)

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges	Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings	600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER, SALT & CAYENNE."—The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Blue for "Pepper," of Ruby for "Salt," and of Opaque Cream White for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.— Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muisical Boxes carefully repaired.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, MEADOW STREET,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.
ROSSELET & Co

BEDFORD AND COMPANY,
FROM
HUDSON AND SONS,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

[illegible] BEDFORD & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the [illegible] Bombay and the Mofussil that they have RE-OPENED [illegible] Row, lately occupied by the well-known [illegible] ROGERS & Co., where they intend to carry on business as PHARMACEUTICAL, DISPENSING, and FAMILY CHEMISTS.

The Shop has been entirely refitted, and the greatest care taken in selecting Drugs and Chemicals of the very best quality.

Mr. Bedford, the Manager, hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain the confidence and patronage of the Public. He has had much practical experience as an Assistant in some of the leading Establishments in London, and has subsequently endeavoured, by a course of study at the College of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, to obtain a thorough knowledge of his business.

All PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES will be dispensed under the most scrupulous attention of the Manager, and no Chemical will be used but that manufactured according to the most select and approved formula given in the Pharmacopœia of the different Colleges, and all Drugs compounded at this Establishment will be found to possess those essential properties upon which their active principles depend.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

GOA POWDER.—This specific for Herpes is well worthy of trial for other diseases.

GOA POWDER IN SOLUTION.—More rapid in action and less irritating. A weaker solution can also be prepared, miscible with water.

ISPHAGOOL PH. IND.—Very successful in chronic dysentery.

OLEUM GYNOCARDIÆ PH. IND.—Chaulmogra Oil, strongly recommended for Leprosy.

RICHARDSON'S STYPTIC COLLOID.

RICHLORIDE OF METHYLENE.—The new Anæsthetic introduced by Dr. Richardson.

EXTRACT OF MEAT BISCUITS.—Very concentrated.

AMERICAN ECLECTIC REMEDIES.—Leptandrin, Irisin, and many others.

SULPHUROUS ACID SPRAY APPARATUS.—As recommended by Dr. Dewar, Dr. Pairman, and others, for cough, diseases of the chest, Typhoid Fever, &c.

SULPHUROUS ACID for above.

CHEST EXPANDING BRACES.—For diseases of the chest and digestive organs.

INDIA RUBBER ICE BAGS—For the head and other parts; much superior to bladders, oiled silk, &c.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF IRON.—(Bullock and Reynold's.)

CHEMICAL FOOD, or Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron (Parrish's formula.)

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUININE, and STRYCHNIA (Easton.)

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract, in beautiful condition, has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. Whitehead & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. Whitehead & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
,, 2 Do. Do.
,, ,, Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

TO BE LET at MIDDLE COLABA.

An upper-storied House No. 284. For particulars apply on the premises or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A few dozens English towels of sizes.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February, 1869.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at OOMERCADY.—On Monday the 1st day of March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Sella Kerringjee, Tricum Hunnajee, Tarra Moteejee and Nowla Pittajee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Domingo Alphonso—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing in the Fazendaree ground belonging to N. S. De Esperanga, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Oomercady, admeasuring 28 feet in breadth, and 29 feet in length or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, in the name of John Di-Affose, under No. 144, and bounded as follows:—

On the east and north by the property of the John De-Affenso, on the west and south by public passage.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

18th February 1869. HEERALALL & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of the STEAMER "TILLY."

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms, 3, Marine Street, Bombay, at 3 P. M., This Day, Thursday, the 25th instant (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the iron s. s. "Tilly," as she now lies in the Harbour of Bombay.

This Steamer was built at Glasgow in 1859, is 457 Tons gross measurement, and is fitted with two engines aggregating 100 horse-power.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. All further particulars may be learnt on application to the Liquidators or the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 1st March, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 bales scarlet army cloth.
1 do. rich Brussels' carpet.
1 do. do. velvet pile do.
35 cases American tobacco, 4 sticks in a pound.
50 do. do. do. 10 do. do.
100 do. turpentine, each case 10 Bombay gallon.

SALE of TIMBER.

On Thursday, the 4th March, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—
A large quantity of 1st and 2nd class teak logs.

BEAUTIFUL STAINED GLASS ARCHES.

The undersigned have for sale on favourable terms five beautiful stained plate glass arches made and completed in England. The frames are of teak moulded on both sides and fitted with brass hinges and brass brackets for either gas or candles branches. The design on the stained glass leaves of these arches represent alligorical groups of the four quarters of the globe first Europe. The centre figure represents this Continent as the most agricultural quarter of the globe, that on the right hand as the most warlike and dominant divisions, and that on the left as the one in which the arts and sciences are most advanced second Asia. The centre figure here is that of an Indian woman bearing Indian corn, on the right hand an Indian, and on the left a Chinaman, India and China being the most important countries of Asia, the lamp here alludes to the eternal flames of the Parsees. Africa is represented as a young man bearing an African bark such as has always been used through this Continent. He may be supposed to represent central Africa, on his right hand is an Egyptian hunter, and on his left an Algerine, Algeria being at present perhaps the most flourishing country of Africa. America, as the youngest ontinent, is represented as a young and beautiful woman, on her right hand is an Indian, one of the savages of North America, and on her left a figure representing one of the original Spanish invaders of Mexico. The back ground of each group is suggestive of its respective Continent, the side lights or small doors consist of very elecoratic ornaments with a series of small medallions, each representing a different subject and bearing reference to the various arts, sciences and forms of industry.

Bombay, 25th February, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other piece goods, such as shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, prints, &c., and sundry other articles.
15 tierces of salted beef.
Few dozen tins of Royal Albert biscuits, each 3 lbs.
On account of the underwriters.
M R ex "Ellora."
R H F—No. 12—1 bale containing 12 bundles China raw silk, damaged by salt water.
,, 2—1 bundle Do. Do.

AT 1 P. M.

A very handsome silver grey (slightly flea-bitten) high caste Arab horse, about 14-1½, 8 years old.
To close an account—
4 Handsome Arab fresh horses.
Any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

This Day, Thursday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the Rev. F. J. Spring; the same comprises rich cut glassware, [illegible] cooking utensils, plants, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A double-seated Phaeton [illegible] and a set of plated mounted [illegible]
One old palanquin-shape [illegible]
A Buffalo.
Also at the same time and place.
(The property of the Artillery Book Club.)
Several lots of valuable books.
Also, a quantity of standard historical and other books.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the STEAMER "SIR JAMES RIVETT-CARNAC."

On Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

The Steamer "Sir James Rivett-Carnac," 161 Tons gross, with all her sails, masts, riggings, boats, boilers, 4 engines, piping, &c., as she now lies off the Mazagon Bunder. She is entirely built of teak at Mazagon, and was docked and yellow mettled in the year 1868.

AUCTION SALE of SWEDISH IRON.

On Monday, the 1st proximo, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thucker [illegible]ullianjee Ookerda:—
Ex "Duke of Newcastle"—
About 431 tons of Swedish iron.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELIGIBLE BUNGALOW at MATHERAN HILL.

On Monday, the 1st proximo, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Matheran.

That desirable and commodious bungalow, built by A. D. Robertson, Esq., Civil service, and afterwards owned by Premchund Roychund, well-furnished, situated on the best part of the Matheran Hill, with an extensive compound and garden nicely laid out, together with out-houses, offices, servants' rooms, cook-house, stabling, &c.

For further particulars apply to John S. Hurrell, Esq., Solicitor, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and with consent of the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land, or ground, with the several messuages, tennements, or dwelling-houses, bungalows, godowns, rope walk chawls, and premises, respectively standing, lying, and being thereon, situate on the west side of the Cammatteepoora back road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square burgas and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 465, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the said Cammatteepoora back road, on or towards the west by the new road from Juggonath Sunkersett's Garden to Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the north by ground which formerly belonging to Roman Jeeva, and which now belongs to the Estate of the late Honourable Juggonath Sunkersett, and on or towards the south by the public drain between the premises herein before described and the several properties of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Dewjee Doolajee, Mahadoo Bheroo, Jadhan Bhiccajee, and Pestonjee Bhiccajee Datra.

All the above property will be sold in separate lots and the plan of the property can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Monday, the 8th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Seedick Hajee Oosman, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the street called Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavey Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavey Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the vacant ground of Joosub Saya Shana, and on the south by the house of Joosub Vythan, and which said messuage or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John S. Hurrell, Solicitor, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Monday, the 8th proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and elegant, household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of W. J. Best, Esq. The same comprises, handsome rich star cut pattern glassware, handsome dinner, tea, and dessert services, best platedware, by Elkington, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, egg basket, ice pitcher, toast rack, bottle stands, patent egg boiler, sets of spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cuttlery, &c.; best seasoned blackwood and very handsomely carved furniture (most of the articles are expressly made to order), such as a set of dining table in 8 pieces with round ends, sideboard, whatnots, dumb waiters, arms and without arms chairs, very richly carved circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy, predieu, and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, a pair of book cases, a lady's writing table, teapoys, flower vases, bronze and plated double and treble light, hanging argand lamps, a pair of handsome treble-branched wall gerandoles, a marble 14 day clock, first-rate engravings, cromolithographs and original oilpaintings by Rolfe, Rainford, Letaam, and others, Parisian and alabaster figures, table ornaments, a richly carved four-post bedstead, a handsome English brass do., camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, an almera chest of drawer, clothes baskets, towel horses, China bathing tubs, English tin shower bath, dispense articles, cooking utensils, beautifully laid out garden of very rare plants, bronze garden flower pots and stands, China garden seats and flower pot stands, earthen and China pots of choice plants, and a large collection of native and Singapore orchids and ferns in hanging baskets, a garden engine, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One handsome English-light serviceable mail phaeton, with a flea-bitten grey Arab horse, and a set of nearly new harness. May be seen at one hour's notice.
One silver open-face racing Watch.
12 sets best English German-Silver mounted single harness.
About 100 casks of Cement for building purposes.

Bombay, 25th February, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

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